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PAKISTAN
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9TH
CLASS

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

13. "Civil Disobedience Movement" and "Quit India Movement" were launched by:
(A) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Molana Muhammad Ali Johar
(C) Gandhi ✓ (D) Quaid-e-Azam
14. The mountain range situated in the southern area of Pakistan is:
(A) Himalayas (B) Koh-e-Karakoram
(C) Koh-e-Kirthar ✓ (D) Koh-e-Sufaid
15. Through which pass Shahrah-e-Resham connects Pakistan with China?
(A) Khanjrab Pass ✓ (B) Khyber Pass
(C) Tochi Pass (D) Gomal Pass
16. The constitution of 1956 A.D remained enforced for a period of two years and _____ months.
(A) 3 (E) 5 (C) 7 ✓ (D) 9
17. One Unit in West Pakistan was ended in:
(A) 1970 A.D ✓ (B) 1971 A.D
(C) 1972 A.D (D) 1973 A.D
18. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Muslim League in:
(A) 1906 A.D (B) 1913 A.D
(C) 1919 A.D (D) 1923 A.D ✓
19. The foundation of the ideology of Pakistan is:
(A) Democracy (B) Nationalism
(C) Capitalism (D) Religion of Islam ✓
20. The year of Proposals of Dehli is:
(A) 1926 (B) 1927 ✓
(C) 1928 (D) 1929
21. In which century Pakistan came into being?
(A) Eighteenth (B) Nineteenth
(C) Twentieth ✓ (D) Twenty first
22. In 1930, the personality who gave the idea of separate homeland to the Muslims is:
(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (B) Ch Rehmat Ali
(C) Sir Agha Khan (D) Allama Iqbal (الامام اقبال) ✓
23. At what time, India attacked Lahore on 6th September 1965?
(A) Midnight (B) Evening (C) Morning ✓ (D) Noon
24. Who has Supreme Authority in Islam?
(A) Allah Almighty ✓ (B) Parliament
(C) President of State (D) People
25. General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the government in:
(A) 1969 ✓ (B) 1970
(C) 1971 (D) 1972
26. Liaquat Ali Khan was born in:
(A) 1898 (B) 1896 ✓
(C) 1894 (D) 1892

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وسیلہ ایپ گروپ ایڈ من "اردو بکس" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

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❖ سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادریانی، مرزاںی، احمدی، گستاخ رسول، گستاخ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخ صحابہ و خلفاء راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی الرضا، حضرت حسین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ، جمعین، گستاخ الہبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پر اپیگڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحاںی و ذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوانئ کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریمو کر دیا جائے گا۔

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❖ عمران سیریز کے شو قین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔

❖ **لیئیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریکلیشن ضروری ہے۔**

❖ اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈ من سے وسیلہ ایپ پر بذریعہ میسج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہرگز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریمو کیا ہی جائے گ بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

نوت: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

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راہ آیاز

پاکستان زندہ باد

محمد سلمان سلیم

پاکستان پاکستان زندہ باد

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اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- 27.** The highest peak of Kohistane-e-Hindu Kush is:
 (A) Malika Parbat (B) Trich Mir ✓
 (C) Nanga Parbat (D) Everest

28. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League:
 (A) 1913 ✓ (B) 1915
 (C) 1917 (D) 1919

29. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on:
 (A) 1st July 1948 ✓ (B) 5th May 1948
 (C) 14th August 1949 (D) 1st October 1949

30. The Ideology of Pakistan is based on:
 (A) Collective System (B) Hindu Muslim Unity
 (C) Progressivism (D) Islamic Ideology ✓

31. When was the Lucknow Pact signed between Muslim League and Congress?
 (A) 1916 A.D ✓ (B) 1926 A.D
 (C) 1936 A.D (D) 1946 A.D

32. How many ministers from Muslim League were included in the Interim Government 1946?
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 ✓

33. What is the total area of Pakistan?
 (A) 696095 km² (B) 795095 km²
 (C) 796096 km² ✓ (D) 896096 km²

34. Which mountain range stretches along the borders of Pakistan and China?
 (A) Himalayas (B) Siwalik
 (C) Karakoram ✓ (D) Hindu kush

35. General Muhammad Yahya Khan the President of Pakistan announced a "Legal Frame Work Order" (LFO) to hold general elections in 1970. According to LFO the number of National Assembly seats was:
 (A) 310 (B) 313 ✓ (C) 316 (D) 320

36. Which political party won majority in West Pakistan in General Elections of 1970?
 (A) NAP (B) Jamiat-ul-Ulamai Islam
 (C) Pakistan Peoples Party ✓ (D) Awami League

37. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was _____.
 (A) Muhammad Ali Jouhar (B) Quaid-e-Azam
 (C) Liaqat Ali Khan ✓ (D) Sikander Mirza

38. The objectives Resolution was passed in:
 (A) 1947 A.D (B) 1949 A.D ✓
 (C) 1951 A.D (D) 1953 A.D

39. The main sources of ideology are:
 (A) 3 (B) 5 ✓ (C) 7 (D) 9

40. The Ideology of Pakistan is based on:
 (A) Collective System (B) Programme
 (C) Progressivism (D) Islamic ideology ✓

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- =====
41. Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered his address at Allahabad in:
(A) 1929 A.D (B) 1930 A.D ✓
(C) 1933 A.D (D) 1935 A.D
42. The year of Dehl-Muslim proposals is:
(A) 1919 A.D (B) 1923 A.D
(C) 1927 A.D ✓ (D) 1931 A.D
43. Quaid-e-Azam got law education from _____ college.
(A) Lincoln's Inn ✓ (B) Oxford
(C) Cambridge (D) Selby park
44. The Indus river enters Pakistan at _____.
(A) Chitral (B) Skardu ✓
(C) Gilgit (D) Sawat
45. The height of K-2 is _____ meters.
(A) 8611 ✓ (B) 8612
(C) 8613 (D) 8614
46. President General Muhammad Ayub Khan announced land reforms in:
(A) 1958 A.D (B) 1959 A.D ✓
(C) 1960 A.D (D) 1962 A.D
47. The Independence was fought in:
(A) 1857 ✓ (B) 1858
(C) 1859 (D) 1860
48. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) presented his famous fourteen points in:
(A) 1909 A.D (B) 1919 A.D
(C) 1929 A.D ✓ (D) 1939 A.D
49. How many princely states were there in the sub continent when the partition of India took place?
(A) 605 (B) 615 (C) 625 (D) 635 ✓
50. The national animal of Pakistan is:
(A) Chakor (B) Markhor ✓
(C) Deer (D) Lion
51. The total number of the members of Basic Democracies was?
(A) 60 Thousand (B) 70 Thousand
(C) 80 Thousand ✓ (D) 90 Thousand
52. Who advised the Muslims of Sub-Continent to break the idols of Colour and Creed?
(A) Allama Iqbal ✓ (B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Quaid-e-Azam (D) Gandhi
53. The convention of Muslim League elected members of Assembly 1946 was presided Over by:
(A) Ilaqat Ali Khan (B) Abdurab Nishtar
(C) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (D) Quaid-e-Azam ✓
54. The Division Plan of India was passed on:
(A) 14 August 1947 (B) 18 July 1947 ✓
(C) 24 October 1948 (D) 3 June 1948
- =====

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-1

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

Q1. State the meaning of Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Meaning of Ideology:

Ideology represents the collective consciousness of a group of people in a particular phase of history. The ideology keeps people united and shows them a direction to move forward. Since the Muslims constitute overwhelming majority of the people of Pakistan, Islam forms the basis of the collective consciousness of the Pakistani people, which is called "Pakistan Ideology".

Q2. Discuss the significance of Ideology.

Ans: Significance of Ideology:

All nations agree upon certain basic principles and undertake to be guided by these principles. They fix their targets in the light of these principles. This set of principles, forms their ideology. Ideology motivates a nation to move forward with a sense of direction.

EXERCISE

Q1. Fill in the blanks by picking up the most appropriate choice from the brackets.

- i. The Quaid-e-Azam جعفر, addressed the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on August _____ 1947.
A. 11 B. 12 C. 13 D. 14
- ii. The Quaid-e-Azam said that in an Islamic state, _____ is the sole centre of allegiance.
A. Allah B. Prophets
C. angles D. humans
- iii. Allama Iqbal said: "State authority except an interpreter of _____ has no place in the social structure of Islam".
A. law B. system of government
C. religion D. orders
- iv. Basic principles of the state policy were set forth by the Quaid-e-Azam in his _____ address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- v. The set of ideas that unites a people are called _____.
 A. ideology B. culture
 C. philosophy D. psychology

vi. Islam identifies human groups on the basis of _____.
 A. Faith B. language
 C. race D. geography

vii. Geographically, Pakistan is a part of _____.
 A. south Asia B. central Asia
 C. north Asia D. Eastern Asia

viii. _____ session of the All-India Muslim League was presided over by Allama Iqbal.
 A. 1920 B. 1925 C. 1930 D. 1935

ix. Allama Iqbal said _____ is the basis of our progress.
 A. ijtehad B. nationhood
 C. poetry D. state

x. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan died in _____.
 A. 1896 B. 1897 C. 1898 D. 1899

xi. Islamic ideology has two basic principles Tauheed and _____.
 A. faith B. iman
 C. raisalat D. ideology

xii. _____ was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British democratic system is not suited for India.
 A. Allama Iqbal B. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
 C. Quaid-e-Azam D. Liaqat Ali Khan

xiii. Quaid-e-Azam  pronounced the guiding principles of state policy that there would be no _____ discrimination in Pakistan.
 A. religious B. political
 C. economic D. social

xiv. Allama Iqbal delivered a historic address as the president of all India Muslim League allahabad session _____.
 A. 1930 B. 1933
 C. 1934 D. 1935

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. A	iii. A	iv. A	v. A
vi. A	vii. A	viii. C	ix. A	x. C
xi. C	xii. B	xiii. A	xiv. A	

Q2. Answer each question in 3 to 5 lines.

Q.i Give definition of Ideology.

Ans: Definition of ideology:

Ideology is a set of ideas and beliefs shared by a large group of people. Ideology forms the basis of a political, cultural, social or economic system. People of

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q.ii Explain source of Ideology.

Ans: Sources of Ideology:

Ideology is not formed in a day; it is shaped after a long process of development and evolution. It can neither be implemented through an executive order nor imposed as law. It has its root in a nation's history, traditions, customs and religion, these are the major source of ideology.

Q.iii Describe and explain Pakistan Ideology.

Ans: Explanation of Ideology of Pakistan:

After the British occupation, the Muslims of India were taken by a setback. They were given a new sense of direction by the able leadership of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and later by Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The Muslims of India moved forward into the light of their firm Islamic belief under the guidance of their leadership and were able to establish an independent Muslim state- Pakistan. The course of action adopted by the Muslims of India independent for the achievement of a Muslim state, is called "Pakistan Movement" and the philosophy guiding this movement is known as "Pakistan Ideology".

Q.iv Explain fundamental principles of Pakistan Ideology.

Ans: Fundamental principles of Pakistan Ideology:

Pakistan Ideology is derived from Islam. Islamic faith is based on two fundamental principles. Tauheed (Oneness of Allah) and Risalat (finality of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W)).

Q.v Write a short note on the economic basis of the Pakistan movement.

Ans: Economic Deprivation of the Muslims:

In the beginning the impact of Sir Sayyid's efforts to spread modern education among Muslims was very limited. Majority of the Muslims, under the influence of emotional leaders cherished the dreams of reviving the glorious Muslim past and ignored Sir Sayyid's appeals to learn English and join modern educational institutions. The result was Muslims' backwardness in all walks of life. They had lagged far behind of the Hindus who had taken early initiative by adopting British education system and by entering into the services of the British government.

With the passage of time the Muslims were utterly deprived of their share in agriculture, industry and commerce. They were greatly suffering at the hands of Hindu money-lenders.

Leaders like the Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal believed that the Muslims would not progress economically unless they were emancipated from the Hindu exploitation and were allowed to flourish in an atmosphere of political independence.

Q.vi State briefly Sir Sayyid role regarding the two-nation theory.

Ans: Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Two Nation Theory

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British system of democracy was not suitable for Indian conditions. He argued that the two major nations of India the Hindus and the Muslims had different religious and cultural backgrounds. Sir Sayyid warned the Muslims not to let their identity as a Muslim nation lost into a multi-national Indian

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

identity. He wanted the Muslims to assert themselves as a separate and distinct nation.

Sir Sayyid's idea of separate Muslim nationhood, developed into two nation theory was later, able to guide the Muslims to the attainment of a homeland for them.

This homeland was named "Pakistan", and for that matter, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan deserves the merit of being the real originator of the two-nation theory and the founder of the initiative which subsequently developed into Pakistan movement.

Q.vii Explain role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan with reference to two nation theory.

Ans: Role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan with reference to the Two Nation Theory:

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term 'Two-Nation Theory' due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.

The Muslims are a separate nation in every respect because their civilization, culture, language, customs and philosophy of life are different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and push to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.

Q.viii Give statement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ in relation to non-Muslim minorities in Pakistan.

Ans: Statement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ in relation to non-Muslim minorities:

Non-Muslim Citizen will be treated on the Basis of Equality:

Addressing the first constituent assembly, the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ pronounced the guiding principles of the state policy. He emphasized that the rights of the non-Muslim minorities in the state of Pakistan will be equal to those of the Muslim majority. The Quaid said:

".....you are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any region or caste or creed -that has nothing to do with the business of the state....We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State" (August 11, 1947)

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i What is meant by "Two Nation Theory"? Define and explain.

Ans: Two-Nation Theory: Origin, Evolution and Explication:

Two Nation Theory means that there are two nations living in the subcontinent which are Hindus and Muslims. These two nations are totally different from each other on the basis of their customs, religions and social and moral values.

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two- Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan.

So far as the evolution of Two-Nation Theory is concerned, we will evaluate some personalities and their thoughts. These personalities belong to different periods.

Two-Nation Theory and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory" due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.

The Muslims are a separate nation in every respect because their civilization, culture, language, customs and philosophy of life are different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and push to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.

Two-Nation Theory and Allama Muhammad Iqbal ﴿﴿﴾:

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ﴿﴿﴾ presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims. He said:

"The Muslims would not allow that their religious, political and social rights are usurped. Therefore, I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Baluchistan put together into a single state."

Two-Nation Theory and Chaudhary Rehmat Ali:

In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

Two-Nation Theory and Quaid-e-Azam ﴿﴿﴾:

Quaid-e-Azam ﴿﴿﴾ was a firm advocate of Two- Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State." Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address Quaid-e-Azam ﴿﴿﴾, said

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics, different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, One as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Subcontinent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically.

Q.ii Explain pronouncement of Allama Iqbal on Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Pronouncement of Allama Iqbal on Ideology of Pakistan:

Iqbal's struggle for the cause of the Muslim nation in India, his revolutionary poetry and his philosophy of action and sustained effort, made him the beloved leader of the Indian Muslims.

Following are the salient points of Iqbal's philosophy of Muslim nationhood.

Muslim Nationhood is Based on Islam:

Iqbal said that the force that binds Muslim nationhood into a unity was not based on colour, race or geography; it was based on *faith* and *Iman*. He said "... Islam is something more than a creed, It is also a community, a nation. The membership of Islam as a community is not determined by birth" (March 9, 1938)

Patriotism is an Islamic Trait:

Iqbal had always rejected the Congress notion of secular nationalism, on this some critics blamed Iqbal of being unpatriotic; repudiating this he said:

"Nationalism in the sense of love of one's country and even to die for its honour is a part of the Muslim's faith. It comes into conflict with Islam only when it begins to play the role of political concepts and aims to be a principle of human solidarity." (March 9, 1938)

Ijtihad is a Pre-requisite of Progress:

Iqbal believed that scholars of a Muslim society should, on the basis of their enlightened judgments, solve the problems arising in the modern age in the light of the *Quran* and *Sunnah*. Iqbal suggests that:

"The only course open to us is to approach modern knowledge with a respect but independent attitude and to appreciate the teachings of Islam in the light of this knowledge, even though we may be led to differ with those who have gone before us." (December 13, 1928)

Islamic System is based on Democracy and Equality:

Iqbal outlined two basic principles of an Islamic constitution in the following words:

- (a) "The law of Allah is absolutely supreme. Authority (state authority) except an interpreter of the law has no place in the social structure of Islam".
- (b) All the members of the community have a right of being dealt with on the basis of absolute equality.

Muslim Independence is the only Solution of India's Problems:

Iqbal believed that if the nations of India remain constantly at war with each other, they will destroy their entire cultural heritage. Economic conditions of their people will deteriorate to an unimaginable extent and they will not be able to find an honourable place in the comity of nations. Later developments testified that Iqbal's

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

apprehensions were right. In his famous presidential address delivered in 1930 at the Muslim League session held at Allahabad, Iqbal said:

"The formation of a consolidated Muslim North-West Indian state appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India."

Solution of the Muslims' Economic Problems lies in the Implementation of Islamic Law:

In a letter written to the Quaid-e-Azam on May 28, 1937, Iqbal showed great concern over the economic hardships of the Muslims of India. He said that the problem of the Muslims' economic distress can be solved by the implementation of the Islamic economic system in a practicable form. The political, economic and social system of Islam, he believed, can only flourish in an independent Muslim state.

Q.iii Explain pronouncement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ on Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Pronouncement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ on Ideology of Pakistan:

The Quaid-e-Azam did not look at the Indian problem as communal; he rather believed, that the problem was of international character. The Congress leadership blamed the Muslims of being a reactionary community and accused the Quaid of being factionalist and sectarian. This allegation was stupid and unfair for a moderate and positive thinking statesman like him. The Quaid-e-Azam's demand for Pakistan was not based on the sentiment of Hindu hatred. For years together he had worked hard to bring the two nations to the mutually agreeable terms of constitutional agreement, but the Hindu extremists thwarted all the efforts made by him in this direction. The Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ vision of Pakistan and his ideas on Muslim nationhood can be understood in the light of the following abstracts taken from his speeches and statements:

The Muslims will not accede to Hindu Domination:

Addressing the historical 23rd March 1940 Muslim League session the Quaid-e-Azam made it clear:

"The Muslims of India will never accede to a constitutional scheme which results in the establishment of the Hindu domination in India".

Muslims are a Separate Nation: The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"Islam and Hinduism are not religions in the strict sense of the word but are in fact different and distinct social orders and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, socials, customs and religions. They belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of life are different. To yoke together two such nations under a single state must lead to destruction. Muslims are a nation by any definition of a nation. Therefore there is a need of separate state where they could lead their lives by their own values and religion".

(Presidential Address, The All India Muslim League Lahore Session 22nd March 1940)

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Independent State; a Pre-requisite of the Muslim Progress:

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homelands, their territory, and their state. We wish to live in peace and harmony with our neighbours as a free and independent people. We wish our people to develop to the fullest our spiritual, cultural, economic, social, and political life, in a way that we think best and in consonance with our own ideals and according to the genius of our people".

(Presidential Address, The All India Muslim League Lahore Session 23rd March 1940)

Islam is the Basis of our National Unity:

After the creation of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ gave a call to the nation to unite on the basis of Muslim brotherhood he said:

"Islam has taught us this, and I think you will agree with me, whatever you may be and wherever you are, you are a Muslim. You belong to a nation now. You have carved out a territory, vast territory, it is all yours; it does not belong to a Punjabi or a Sindhi or a Pathan or a Bengali, it is yours."

(Address to a three hundred thousand crowd in Decca; March 21, 1948)

Democracy, Equality and Justice: Foundations of Islamic Constitution:

Explaining the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"The constitution of Pakistan has yet to be framed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today they are as applicable in actual life as these were 1330 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught us equality of man, justice and fairplay to everybody. We are the inheritors of the glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan "

(Radio Address to the People of the USA recorded in February 1948)

Sovereignty Belongs to Almighty Allah: Quran is the Source of Ultimate Guidance:

Enlisting the guiding principles of an Islamic state the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"Fundamentally, in an Islamic state all authority rests with Almighty Allah. The working of an Islamic government is conducted according to the Quranic principles and injunctions. In an Islamic state, neither its head nor any parliament or an institution or an individual can act absolutely in any matter. Only the Quranic injunctions control our behaviour in the society and in the politics "

(Address at the Othmania University Hyderabad; August 1941)

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Fighting Poverty and Exploitation:

Our National Objective:

Addressing the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam پاکستان, observed:

".... Now, if we want to make this great state of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people and especially of the masses and the poor." (August, 11 1947)

Non-Muslim Citizen will be Treated on the Basis of Equality:

Addressing the same session the Quaid-e-Azam پاکستان, pronounced the guiding principles of the state policy. He emphasized that the rights of the non-Muslim minorities in the state of Pakistan will be equal to those of the Muslim majority. The Quaid said:

".....you are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any region or caste or creed -that has nothing to do with the business of the state.....We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State" (August 11, 1947)

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Subcontinent?

Ans: In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two-Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan.

Q2. What did Allama Muhammad Iqbal پاکستان, mention in his famous Allahabad address?

Ans: In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, Allama Iqbal demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture. He said:

"The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The life of Islam as cultural force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization in a specified territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the best interests of India and Islam"

Q3. How did the War of Independence prove fateful for the Muslims?

Ans: When the war of freedom (1857) was over, the Muslims were oppressed very badly. Although the Hindus supported the Muslims in this war, but they

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

declared that only the Muslims were responsible for all their actions in the war. Thus they acquitted themselves of any responsibility. The Muslims were the targets of the wrath of the British. So they suffered a lot and faced serious consequences.

Q4. How did the British oppress the Muslims after the War of Independence?

Ans: The British, dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs especially from Army. They shut the doors of employment to the Muslims. Despite having the required qualification for some job, the Muslims were deprived of it. On the other hand, the Hindus were offered jobs even if they had less qualification as compared to the Muslims.

The Muslims were deprived of their properties. Their properties were confiscated. Some Muslim landowners were turned out of their lands. Their properties and lands allotted to the Non-Muslims. The Muslims became tenant cultivators instead of owner of the land.

Q5. How did Sir Syed describe the misery of the Muslims?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has depicted this miserable condition of the Muslims in the following words: "No calamity has descended from heaven that had not searched the house of the Muslims before it came down to the earth."

Q6. What did Quaid-e-Azam say in his support to Two-Nation Theory?

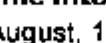
Ans: Quaid-e-Azam (عمران) was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation and they must have their homeland, their territory and their state."

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

- i. The Muslims ruled the Sub-continent for _____.
(a) Centuries ✓ (b) 50 year
(c) 20 year (d) 10 year

ii. During British rule the Muslims were _____.
(a) happy (b) awarded
(c) punished (d) oppressed ✓

iii. Pakistan came into being on _____.
(a) 14th August, 1947 ✓ (b) 14th February, 1948
(c) 14th September, 1948 (d) 14th April, 1948

iv. Quaid-e-Azam  said very clearly that the rights of the _____ will be fully protected in Pakistan.
(a) Hindus (b) Chinies
(c) Muslims (d) minorities ✓

v. _____ was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory".
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ✓ (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali (d) Radcliff

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- vi. _____ presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims.
- (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ✓
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Abul Kalam Azad
- vii. _____ provide security to the people.
- (a) Rights
(b) Laws ✓
(c) Duties
(d) Truth
- viii. War of independence was fought in _____.
- (a) 1867
(b) 1856
(c) 1857 ✓
(d) 1858
- ix. Who has Supreme authority in Islam?
- (a) Almighty Allah ✓
(b) parliament
(c) President of the state
(d) People
- x. Who gave the Presidential Address in the Resolution of Lahore (23rd March 1940)?
- (a) Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی ✓
(b) Tiger of the Bengal A.K Fazl-ul-Haque
(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan
- xi. Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?
- (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal پاکستانی ✓
- xii. In which century did Pakistan come into being?
- (a) Eighteenth
(b) Nineteenth
(c) Twentieth ✓
(d) Twenty first
- xiii. The ideology of Pakistan is based on _____.
- (a) Collective System
(b) Programme
(c) Progressivism
(d) Islamic Ideology ✓
- xiv. When did Allama Muhammad Iqbal پاکستانی address at Allahabad?
- (a) 1929
(b) 1930 ✓
(c) 1933
(d) 1940

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-2

THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN

Q1. Recognize how was the Indian National Congress formed?

Ans: Indian National Congress:

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Its founder was a retired British Civil Servant Allan Octavian Hume who took this initiative with the blessing of the British government. Varnesh Chandra Banerji, was its first president.

Purpose of Indian National Congress: The Congress claimed to be an organization meant for representing the entire Indian population. It further claimed that it will look after the interests of all the communities living in India to whatever religion, cast, creed or area they belonged to.

Q2. Illustrate the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan سید احمد خان played in educational system of the Indian Muslims.

Ans: Role of Sir Sayyid in educational system:

Sir Sayyid, the most prominent Muslim leader of the time, was of the opinion that the Muslim community of India should adopt modern British Education System. In order to educate the Muslims in the modern British tradition he established many educational institutions, the Mohhammadan Anglo Oriental (MAO) School Aligarh, established in 1875, was the most important of these and was upgraded as MAO College two years later in 1877. Mohhammadan Educational Conference was instituted in 1886.

Sir Sayyid also published a magazine, Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq and for many years this served as his organ of social reform. Inspired by Sir Sayyid's initiative for the uplift of the Educational standard of the Indian Muslims other institutions were established in different parts of India. Islamia College Lahore, Sindh Madrasa-i-Ul-Islam Karachi and Islamia College Peshawar are the most well-known.

He wanted the Muslims to acquire excellence in the field of modern education and to address the government directly for the safeguard of their rights. He believed that the Muslims should secure a place for themselves in the newly emerging system on the basis of merit and capability. The time proved the truth and wisdom of Sir Sayyid foresight.

Q3. What were the intentions of the partition of Bengal?

Ans: Intentions of the partition of Bengal:

Bengal was a vast British Indian province and it was very difficult for a single governor to manage the remote parts of the province from the capital Calcutta. Sometimes it took weeks of time to travel from one part of the province to another. Keeping in view the administrative difficulties, the viceroy Lord Curzon decided to partition the province into two parts. The partition of Bengal was a great turning

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

point in the history of Muslim India. It gave a spur to the Muslim awakening movement.

Q4. How the partition of Bengal became beneficial for Muslims. Analyze it?

Ans: Benefit for Muslims:

In 1905 the eastern part of the province was demarcated into a new province namely the Province of East Bengal and Assam with its headquarters at Dacca. The partition was made on purely administrative grounds but its consequence proved greatly beneficial for the Muslims. The newly demarcated province of East Bengal had an overwhelmingly Muslim population. Hindus were outraged over the partition and they demanded the annulment of the partition.

With the passage of time the Hindu movement got more violent and anti-partition Hindu extremists started terrorist activities to get the partition annulled. The government was cowed and annulled the partition in 1911; the two provinces were again amalgamated into one large province of Bengal. The annulment came as a great setback to the Muslims; however, it gave them a lesson.

The Muslims came to realize that they could trust neither the Hindus, nor the British for the protection of their rights; they must learn to rely on their own strength. The Congress claimed to be a national party but on the question of partition it behaved like a sectarian Hindu organization.

Q5. What was the Indian Council Act 1909?

Ans: Indian Council Act 1909:

After the partition of Bengal, a deputation consisting of thirty five eminent Muslim leaders had a meeting with Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on October 1, 1906. The deputation briefed the viceroy about the demands of the Muslim community of India. The Viceroy's attitude was very encouraging. He sympathized with the Muslim demands and promised to take them up with the British government. Most of the Muslim demands, including the demand for joint electorate, were granted in the Government of India Act 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms. This marked the political beginning of Two-Nation-Theory.

Q6. When did the partition of Bengal declare?

Ans: The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911, although the government had declared it as a 'settled matter'.

Q7. Why were Muslims killed at Cawnpore?

Ans: On August 3, 1913 many Muslims were killed at Cawnpore, these Muslims were staging an agitation to express their grief over the demolition of a part of a mosque. Muslim demands were totally ignored.

Q8. Which country sided with Turkey in the World War I?

Ans: The Khilafat of Turkey was greatly venerated by the Indian Muslims as the centre of global Muslim fraternity and the leader of the Muslim Ummah. In the World War I Turkey sided with Germany and opposed the Britain. The Indian Muslims were grieved over the anti-Khilafat British policy which was likely to end in total disaster of the Turkish Empire.

Q9. When did Italy occupied Tripoli?

Ans: Tripoli was an important part of the Turkish Empire. In the year 1911, Italy occupied Tripoli and Italian troops committed indiscriminate slaughter of the Muslim

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

population. The Indian Muslims observed all these developments very keenly; they were gloomy and depressed over the plight of their Muslim brethren and were infuriated against the British rulers.

Q10. What were the thoughts of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ regarding Indian independence?

Ans: Thoughts of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ, who was up till that time a member of the Indian National Congress, was a great advocate of the Indians' right of self-determination. This principle, at that time, was known as 'home rule'.

The Quaid-e-Azam believed that the goal of Indian independence would be achieved within no time if the Congress and the Muslim League join hands to struggle for it.

Q11. What was the main theme of Nehru report?

Ans: Nehru Report:

Under the extremist influence the Congress started deviating from the Lucknow Pact in general and the Muslim demand for separate electorate in particular. Under the changed circumstances a committee was formed for the review of the Lucknow Pact and for framing new constitutional proposals. After its president Pandit Motilal Nehru's name, the Committee's proposals were named "Nehru Report". The Report was published in August 1928. Nehru Report totally ignored the Muslim demands put forward by the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ as "Delhi Proposals".

Q12. What was Quaid's reaction after the ignorance of Muslim demands in Nehru report?

Ans: Quaid's reaction:

The Quaid-e-Azam was greatly disappointed at the Nehru Report. He called a meeting of the All India Muslim League at Delhi (1929) and presented a fourteen point formula, which he declared, were the minimum demands of the Muslims. The Muslim League framed Jinnah's fourteen points into a resolution and made it an official document by adopting it as a resolution.

Q13. What was the reaction of Hindus after presenting the fourteen points given by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ Fourteen Points:

Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ Fourteen Points provided good ground for Hindu-Muslim unity but the congress arrogantly refused to accept them and kept insisting on the Nehru Report.

Q14. Why a round table conference was called by the British Prime Minister?

Ans: Round table conference:

The Simon Commission was sent to India by the British government with a purpose to prepare a constitutional formula acceptable for both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Congress and the Muslim League rejected the Commission's proposals.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

The Quaid-e-Azam addressed a proposal to the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to call the Indian leaders to London for a round table conference. The British government agreed and the Conference was convened.

Q15. What were the results of the first session of the round table conference?

Ans: First session of the round table conference:

Three rounds of talks were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ، Allama Iqbal and other prominent leaders represented the Muslims in different sessions of the Conference.

The Congress boycotted the first session. Gandhi attended the second session, he tried to convince the parties to accept the Nehru Report, failing which he returned to India and did not participate in the third session. The NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkwa) and Sind were given the status of full provinces; this was the only substantial Muslim achievement resulting from the Conference.

Q16. Illustrate the results of the second session of the round table conference?

Ans: Second session of the round table conference:

After the second session of the Round Table Conference the findings and recommendations of the British government were formulated into a "Communal Award". These proposals formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1935.

The Government of India Act did not satisfy Congress demands. In the session of the Central Legislative it was bitterly criticized. The Assembly, however, on Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ proposal resolved to adopt the provincial part of the Act.

Q17. What was the result of the elections of the provincial assemblies?

Ans: Elections of provincial assemblies:

Elections of the provincial assemblies under the government of India Act 1935 were held in February 1937. The election results were not very encouraging for the Muslim League. The Muslim League could win only 109 out of the 485 Muslim seats. Muslim League's performance in the Muslim majority provinces was even more disappointing.

The Congress won absolute majority in five out of the eleven provinces, in three other provinces the party was able to form coalition governments in collaboration with other parties. The Congress ruled badly. This period was marked with political corruption and high handedness of the party over the government.

These governments introduced schemes like Viddya Mandir and Gandhiji's Wardha.

Q18. Highlight the background of "Bande Matram".

Ans: Bande Matram:

The Congress government took steps to replace Urdu with Hindi and tried to introduce "Bande Matram" as official anthem. This song had anti-Muslim background and provoked hatred against the Muslims.

Q19. Why the Muslim League supported the efforts of British War?

Ans: World War II started on September 3, 1939 with Britain's declaration of war against Germany. British Indian government followed suit two days later. Viceroy Lord Linlithgow requested the Indian political parties, especially the Congress and

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

the Muslim League, to cooperate with the war efforts of the British government. Gandhi and Nehru imposed pre-conditions they wanted an assurance that the Indian government will be handed.

The Quaid-e-Azam  said that the Muslim League was ready to cooperate if the government assures that India will be given independence at the end of War, and Muslim League's demands will be incorporated in the future constitution of India. On viceroy's assurance the Muslim League pledged to support the British war efforts. Congress governments resigned in protest.

Deliverance Day:

The All India Muslim League marked the occasion of the Congress resignation by observing a "Deliverance Day" on December 22 1939. The Muslims expressed relief at the termination of the oppressive Congress rule.

Q20. Write the salient features of Cripps Mission.

Ans: The Cripps Proposals (1942):

The British had to face military setbacks during the early years of the World War II. This made the need for Indian support more pressing. Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet and an old personal friend of Gandhi and Nehru, was sent to India in the year 1942. His purpose was to explore the possibilities of a compromise with the Indian political parties.

The crux of the British proposals which Cripps carried was the creation of an Indian Union after the end of war. The Union was to be given a 'dominion status', which implied complete internal independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth. It was proposed that the provinces will be given a right to opt out of the proposed Indian Union and establish independent governments of their own. This provision was not acceptable for the Congress as it amounted to disintegrating India which Congress could not tolerate. The Muslim League also rejected the scheme simply because it did not concede her demand for Pakistan in clear terms.

The Congress knew that the British were negotiating from a weaker position. It was written on the wall that the British were now going to leave India. In August 1942 the Congress Working Committee taking advantage of the government's weaknesses, made a call for immediate withdrawal of the British government from India. A warning was given that if the 'Quit India' call was not conceded, the Congress will resort to civil disobedience and call the people to resist and violate government authority. The government reacted firmly. The Congress was banned and the highest Congress leaders, including Gandhi, were arrested the very next day. The Muslim League adopted a moderate stance. Anticipating the Allied Forces' victory and its aftermath, like a great visionary, the Quaid-e-Azam decided to co-operate with the British. He knew that if the British left India without dividing her, the Muslims will be left helpless and entirely on the mercy of the hostile Hindu majority. He said that the 'Quit India' movement was a blackmail tactic and that the Muslim League would not allow the Congress to dictate its terms to the government and would not allow the British to quit India without dividing her.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q21. Describe the impact of the 1945-46 general elections on the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Elections (1945-1946):

Elections of the central and provincial assemblies were held in the winter 1945-46. The results manifested a complete upset for the Congress so far as the Muslim seats were concerned. The Congress won an overwhelming majority of the non-Muslim vote. Muslim vote turned out in great majority in support of the Muslim League's demand for a separate homeland.

Surprisingly, the Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the central legislature and 446 out of a total 495 Muslim seats in the provincial assemblies. The Muslim voter, thus, shattered the Congress claim that it was the only and the sole representative of all the Indian people. Election results, which according to Nehru, manifested "religious hysteria", virtually divided India into two.

The Muslim League was able to form governments in Muslim majority provinces except the Punjab and the NWFP. In the Punjab, the leader of the government-supported Unionist Party, Khizar Hayat Tiwana was able to form government with the help of the Sikhs and the Congress members. Congress government in the NWFP was headed by Dr. Khan Sahib; he was able to form government with the help of Hindu members.

Q22. Discuss the role of Interim Government in advancing the Pakistan cause.

Ans: Interim Government (1946-1947):

Next step was the formation of an interim government for the implementation of the Cabinet Mission Plan. This government was to consist of the Indian representatives. Negotiation to form the interim government proved difficult beyond expectation. The Muslim League, betrayed by the Viceroy, time and again, had decided to withdraw her approval of the Plan. Congress immediately, on Muslim League's decision of withdrawal, announced its willingness to join the interim government. The Viceroy then invited the Muslim League to join the interim government. The Muslim League accepted the offer in the larger Muslim interest. This government, however, did not function well; simply for the reason that both the major partners (The Muslim League and the Congress) had no willingness to cooperate, each had joined the government only to let the opponent down.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

EXERCISE

Q1. Fill in the blanks to make appropriate statements.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. B	iii. C	iv. D	v. D
vi. B	vii. A	viii. A	ix. A	x. B
xi. C	xii. C	xiii. B	xiv. B	xv. B

Q2. Answer the following questions in three to five lines.

Q.i What was Sir Sayyid's ﴿ ﴾ attitude towards the Indian National Congress?

Ans: Sir Sayyid's ﴿ ﴾ attitude towards the Indian National Congress:

Sir Sayyid was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim collaboration, which he believed, was a pre-requisite of the progress of India, but he did not agree with the Congress philosophy of a single Indian nationhood and disagreed with its politics of agitation. He criticized the Indian National Congress and advised the Muslims to abstain from joining the Congress, he clearly said that the Congress represented only the Hindu community and was by no means a representative of the entire Indian population.

Q.ii Write a short note on Simla Deputation.

Ans: The Simla Conference (1945):

Viceroy Lord Wavell had already declared that he intended to establish an Executive Council in India which will act as interim government. This Council will be all Indian except the Defense Member and the Viceroy himself. The Hindus and the Muslims will be given equal representation in the Council. To discuss the formation of the proposed Council as well as the programme of transfer of power, the Viceroy met the leading Indian politicians in a Conference held at Simla in June 1945.

The Muslim League delegation was headed by the Quaid-e-Azam ﴿ ﴾ himself. The Congress delegation included number of Muslim leaders. The Congress claimed that it was a national party and represented all the Indian communities including the Muslims. The Congress demanded that it should be given a right to appoint members on seats reserved for Muslims in the Viceroy's proposed Executive Council.

The Quaid said that the Muslim League had won all the by-election, held on the Muslim seat, during last two years. He asserted that only the Muslim League had a right to nominate members against the quota specified for the Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lord Wavell announced failure and the Conference broke on 14th July.

Q.iii What were the primary objectives of the Muslim League at the time of its formation?

Ans: Primary objectives of the Muslim League:

The All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka on December 20, 1906 with the prime objective of safeguarding and protecting the interests of the Indian Muslims and to convey their demands to the British government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means. The second objective of the Muslim

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

League was to foster feelings of goodwill and understanding between the Muslims and other Indian communities

The founders of the Muslim League believed that the party should not indulge in the politics of agitation, as the Congress had done. But in the following years, the Muslim League leadership started feeling that the government was not trustworthy and the changed circumstances demanded that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress to get rid of the foreign rule

Q.iv Write a short note on Delhi Convention.

Ans: The Muslim Representatives' Convention and the Delhi Resolution (1946);

An All India Muslim League Legislators' Convention was held in Delhi from 7th to 9th April 1946. About 500 central and provincial assembly members elected on Muslim League's ticket attended the Convention. The Convention adopted a resolution. The Delhi Resolution demanded that the Muslim majority provinces be integrated into a completely sovereign, independent state, Pakistan. From the Muslim League, this was the first resolution of its kind which spoke unambiguously about the state of Pakistan comprising all Muslim provinces of the subcontinent

Q.v Write a short note on Jinnah Gandhi talks.

Ans: Jinnah-Gandhi Talks /Correspondence (1944);

Gandhi, the most influential of all the Hindu leaders, was released in May 1944 on health grounds. Soon after his release, Gandhi requested the Quaid-e-Azam جعفر آزم, to hold talks with him on the question of Muslim demands and the future political system which was to be established in India after the impending British departure. The Quaid-e-Azam agreed and a series of meetings took place between the 9th and 27th of September at the Quaid's residence in Bombay. Unfortunately these negotiations ended without agreement.

The Quaid failed to convince Gandhi on the Muslim demand for a separate homeland and the philosophy of the Lahore Resolution. Gandhi insisted that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress unconditionally in its struggle for independence against the British and both the parties should solve internal problems through mutual consultation after independence has been achieved. The Quaid argued that the problem of Muslim independent homeland should be decided before the British leave India.

World War II ended in August 1945 leaving the British militarily victorious but financially bankrupt. The new British government expressed its desire to entrust Indian government to the Indian hands without unnecessary delay.

Q.vi Why Quaid-e-Azam جعفر آزم, was given title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity and who gave him the title.

Ans: In order to bring the two parties closer the Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League in 1913. As a member of India's two most influential political parties Muhammad Ali Jinnah started to work for his long cherished objective of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and consequently the independence of India.

On Quaid-e-Azam's جعفر آزم suggestion and due to his efforts the Muslim League and the Congress held their session jointly at Bombay in December 1915 and later at Lucknow on 30th and 31st of December 1916. It was decided that both

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

the Muslim League and the Congress would submit to the government, a jointly agreed scheme of constitutional reforms for India

The scheme known as the "Lucknow Pact 1916" was based on the principle of self-government for India. Under this scheme the Indian National Congress, for the first time agreed to accept Muslim demand for separate electorate. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, an eminent Indian leader gave Jinnah the title of the "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity", and he really deserved it.

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i Write a note on "The Lahore Resolution".

Ans: The Lahore Resolution 1940:

The Muslim League met for its 27th annual session in Lahore from 22nd to 24th March 1940. A resolution was introduced by the Bengal premier A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq on 23rd March and was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the general body of the participants on March 24th. The participants represented the entire Muslim community of India. The most important part of the resolution read,

"Geographically contiguous units be demarcated into regions... in which the Muslims are numerically a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute Independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

The resolution was originally called 'Lahore Resolution' but later it came to be known as 'Pakistan Resolution'. This name was given by the hostile Hindu press and readily picked up by the Quaid-e-Azam  In the following seven years the Lahore Resolution was referred to as the sole document formulating Indian Muslims' unanimous national aspirations.

In April 1940, All India Muslim League Madras session adopted the Lahore Resolution verbatim (without any amendment in the text) as Muslim League's official 'mission statement' and it was made a part of the All India Muslim League Manifesto. Some people objected that the Lahore Resolution was based on the demand of 'states', not a single state and it was absolutely silent on the question of uniting the northwestern Muslim majority areas of India with northeastern Muslim majority areas into one state. (These areas were later called West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively). The confusion was resolved in the Muslim Legislatures' Convention held in Delhi on April 9, 1946.

Involvement in the World War-II impelled the British to make an all out effort for the solution of the Indian problem. Since the Congress represented the majority community and was in a better position to dictate her terms on the British rulers and exploit matters to her benefit. It was only through the Quaid-e-Azam's leadership, his exceptional negotiation skills and his wise timely decisions that the Muslims were able to overcome all obstacles and make their way to independence successfully and triumphantly.

Q.ii Write a detailed note on the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Ans: The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

In 1946 the British government sent three senior members of the British Cabinet as a last attempt to preserve the unity of the Indian federation. These members were Lord Pethic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. The

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Mission was entrusted with the difficult task of reconciliation between the Congress and the Muslim League. Members of the mission discussed matters with the high ranking Congress and Muslim League leaders including the Quaid-e-Azam. Offers made by the Mission members to the leaders of the two major parties were turned down one after the other. On May 16, 1946, the Cabinet Mission announced its Plan with the assertion that the proposals were final and could not be amended or negotiated upon. The two major Indian political parties were free to accept or reject the Plan as a whole.

Salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

Following were the salient features of the Plan:-

a. **Establishment of an All India Union:**

India will be a federation consisting of the British India and the princely states. The federal government will control foreign affairs, defense and taxation. Union will have its own Parliament and executive.

b. **Provincial Grouping:**

The Provinces were divided into three groups; group A was to consist of the six Hindu majority provinces, group B of the three Muslim majority provinces of the west i.e. Sind, the Punjab and the NWFP and group C of the two Muslim majority provinces of the East i.e. Bengal and Assam.

c. **Internal independence of the Provinces:**

It was proposed that the members of the Constituent Assembly will meet in three separate groups to make the constitution of their respective provincial groups. Ten years after the first elections, held under this constitution, the legislative assemblies of the provinces will be free to decide whether the province wanted to maintain its status or it wanted to opt out of the provincial group.

d. **Formation of the Interim Government:**

The Cabinet Mission also proposed that a provisional government be established to run India till the making and implementation of the Constitution. The Cabinet was to be all Indian.

The Muslim League accepted the Plan with the hope that the Grouping Scheme will ultimately lead towards Pakistan. Nehru interpreted the Plan as "an appeal and an advice". He said that the constituent assembly, as a sovereign body (having a Congress majority, obviously) shall have the power to amend the Plan. Looking at the Congress intentions the Muslim League also decided to withdraw its acceptance.

Q.iii Enlist and explain important events taking place from Third June Plan to the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: **The Third June Plan and the Creation of Pakistan (1947):**

The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a statement in the Parliament on 20th February 1948, declaring that India will be given independence by June 1948. Viceroy Wavell was replaced with Mountbatten. He was entrusted with a mission to make a peaceful transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands.

After prolonged negotiations with the Indian leaders Lord Mountbatten was able to work out a partition plan. The Muslim League and the Congress both gave their approval to the proposed partition plan. Mountbatten flew to England to get the

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

approval of the British government on the plan which was readily accorded. The Partition Plan was announced on 3rd June 1947 by the Viceroy.

The day after the Third June Plan was announced Mountbatten announced that the British will transfer power to the newly created states of India and Pakistan on 15th August 1947 and not in June 1948 as fixed earlier. Both the Muslim League and the Congress announced their acceptance of the plan officially by the mid of June. The Indians decided to accept Mountbatten as their first Governor-General. The Quaid-e-Azam, however, decided to keep the office of the Governor-General for himself. This decision annoyed Mountbatten whose revenge on the state of Pakistan caused serious troubles for our state in the years to come.

The Punjab and Bengal Assemblies voted for the partition of their respective provinces. Sindh Assembly and Balochistan Jirga decided to opt for Pakistan. A referendum was held in the North West Frontier Province from 6th to 17th of July. Majority of the voters were reported to have voted in favor of Pakistan. Dr. Khan Sahib and his party, the Red Shirts, which had ruled the NWFP with Congress support, in the past, boycotted the referendum.

The British government passed the Indian Independence Act on 15th July 1947. The Act reaffirmed the principles envisaged in the Third June Plan. Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission headed by Cyril Radcliffe for demarcation of boundaries in the Punjab and Bengal. The Boundary Commission Award, also known as the Radcliffe Award, was completed and submitted to the viceroy on 10th of August and announced on 17th of August, three days after the creation of Pakistan. During this period viceroy Lord Mountbatten made substantial changes to the Award and deprived Pakistan of certain Muslim majority areas in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. In this way the original scheme of partition was shamefully betrayed only with a purpose to please the Congress leadership.

Mountbatten flew to Karachi to transfer power to the newly created state of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan took over as the first Prime Minister. Territory of the state of Pakistan was divided into two parts. These two parts, known as East Pakistan and West Pakistan, were separated by thousands miles of hostile Indian land.

Q.iv Write a note on the objectives and policy of the British Imperialism in India.

Ans: British Colonialism: Its Objectives and Strategies in India:

Before the advent of the British, the Muslim rulers had concentrated all their efforts to improve their internal governance they paid little attention to develop a strong naval force as the British and the other European powers had done. At that time seafaring was emerging as the most effective means of international communication. The Indian rulers failed to understand its importance and did nothing to develop naval force or sea trade. The European powers had developed great military might and were controlling the high seas. Powerful western countries conquered many Asian and African countries. The British entered the Indian sub-continent in the guise of traders, gradually turned their trading posts into arsenals, conspired against the local rulers, and defeated them with the help of local traitors. The British East India Company established trading posts on the southern shores of India in the early years of the seventeenth century; these trading posts grew in

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

number and size and turned into arsenals with the passage of time. The East India Company had started its operations as a trading company, but its conspiracies against the Indian rulers soon revealed its political ambitions. Nawab Siraj ud Dolah of Bengal (martyred 1757) and Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu of Mysore (martyred 1799) were its first victims. These freedom loving Muslim rulers of South India had offered resistance to the expansionist British designs.

In 1857 the British East India Company ruthlessly suppressed the uprising of Indian soldiers. These brave Hindu and Muslim freedom fighters, who were extremely disorganized and had no central command, were easily defeated by the British armed forces. The British deposed the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, arrested him and sent him to Rangoon. In 1858 the East Indian Company was dissolved by the British government and India came under the direct rule of the British Queen.

Two terms commonly used with reference to the British rule in India deserve special consideration i.e. "colonialism" and "imperialism". Colony is a country or area ruled by another country, the practice of occupying other countries for rule is called "colonialism". The policy of extending the rule of a country over other countries is called imperialism. Since the people of colonized countries never accept foreign occupation willingly the colonizing or imperial powers have to apply brutal force to subdue the colonized people. Suppression and economic exploitation are the natural outcomes of the colonial system. People of the colonized countries resist foreign rule, the ruthless force applied for the suppression of the resistance turns the colonial system into imperialism. The British colonizers applied all imperialistic tactics in the governance of India, once the richest country of the world and referred to as "the gold sparrow", was plundered continuously for a period of three hundred years by the British. The British army banked on India for the best lot of its soldiers. British profits from India were so exorbitant that the British wanted to stay for the longest possible time in this land. For this purpose they used many tactics, they adopted the policy of "divide and rule". To weaken the Hindu Muslim unity from time to time they played up one community against the other by assuring the one their support and backing.

Imperial British Indian policy:

In the following passages we will try to understand the imperial British Indian policy under different heads.

a. **Government:**

The British deprived the Muslims of their centuries old authority by means of treachery and conspiracy. The British felt that the Muslims would not welcome this change, they were probably right. On the other hand there were Hindus who thought the British were their emancipators. The Hindus were the majority community and it was in the best interest of the British to win their support.

b. **Education:**

The British rooted up the centuries old Muslim education system and replaced it with a system of their own. The new system was designed with a purpose of producing clerks and low grade staff to work in the offices of the government. This new system of education was a strong tool for the strengthening of the British control over India. Doors of the government services were open only to those who had gone through the new British education system. The conservative

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Muslims resisted the new western education system, they believed that the modern education system would make the younger generation of Muslims utterly ignorant of their history and their glorious past. The Hindus welcomed the British education system as a great opportunity; they joined the British educational institutions and started entering into government services in great numbers.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, was a great Muslim leader of the time, he felt the gravity of the situation. He warned the Muslims that by shutting the doors of western education on them, the Muslims would, as a nation, lose their position in the future of India. Another important thing to remember is that during the Muslim rule, literacy rate in India had been extremely high, in the British period it dropped to a level which was terribly low.

c. **Politics:**

The British remained in India nearly for three and a half century (1600-1947). During all this period the highest recorded number of the British nationals present in India was 40,000. The British ruled a vast and populous country with this meager presence is a miracle of history, this was made possible only due to their superb techniques of governance.

d. **Building of Infrastructure:**

The British rulers paid great attention to the building of basic infrastructure in India. They gave India an irrigation system, which is best of its kind in the world. Metalled roads, railways and telegraph were for the first time introduced in India during this time. Printing press, machine driven industry and mining techniques were introduced in the sub-continent during the British era.

Q.v Give an account of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's खास role in the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's खास Role in the creation of Pakistan:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's name stands on the top of the Muslim leaders who led the Muslim independence movement in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. The nation gave him the title of the Quaid-e-Azam.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah entered into active politics in 1897. In that year he participated the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. He joined Muslim League in 1913 but did not resign Congress membership. At that time he was of the opinion that Hindu-Muslim unity was a pre-requisite of the Indian liberation from foreign rule. He tried hard to bring the leaders of the two parties closer. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the outcome of his efforts.

The success which the Quaid-e-Azam खास achieved in the shape of Lucknow Pact was short-lived. Extremist Hindus, who were not prepared to yield any concession to the Muslim soon overpowered the Congress. The Quaid-e-Azam was utterly disappointed over the Congress attitude and at last resigned Congress membership in 1920. Another reason was the Civil Disobedience Movement the Congress had launched. After quitting the Congress he devoted all his energies for the advocacy of the Muslim rights. He reached the conclusion that only the Muslim League was in a position to safeguard the Muslim rights, because it was the only political party working under a progressive and enlightened manifesto and representing the entire Muslim community of India. The Quaid was also

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

disappointed by the attitude of extremist Congress leadership. In a moment of utter disappointment he once said "The Muslims can never expect justice and fair treatment from the Congress government." Despite all this the Quaid maintained a compromising attitude towards the Congress. Disregarding all Hindu extremism, the Quaid-e-Azam took lead in accepting the Cabinet Mission Plan; the Plan was based on the principle of a federal India.

Cabinet Mission's Plan was interpreted by the Congress leaders like Nehru and Patel in such a way that it becomes unacceptable both for the Muslim League and the British and it had to be abandoned. The Congress leaders did not accept the claim of separate Muslim nationhood; they blamed the Quaid-e-Azam ~~of~~ for being communalist. In reality the Quaid was a broad minded Muslim statesman. For a long period of time he was a strong advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. His demand for a separate Muslim homeland, was not at all based on Hindu antagonism, he rather forwarded this demand as he did not see any solution of the India's multi-national problem, short of separation. According to him the only solution of the Indian problem was a constitutional settlement by earmarking separate homelands for the Hindus and the Muslims. The achievement of a separate homeland for the Muslims was not an easy thing to do. In order to reach this destination the Quaid had to fight valiantly against the united might of the Hindus and the British. The Quaid-e-Azam applied his exceptional qualities of leadership to overcome all the ordeals and emerged triumphant with the grace of Allah Almighty.

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How did the demand for Pakistan evolve?

Ans: Pakistan was demanded by the whole Muslim nation after a thorough thinking. This demand was not made under some timely anger or passion. In this way, the demand for partition of the sub-continent grew gradually.

Q2. When did Gandhi write letter to Quaid-e-Azam? Write the text of his letter.

Ans: Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam ~~in~~ in July 1944. He wrote: "My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don't think me the enemy of Islam or the Muslims. I am not only the friend and servant of you but to the whole world. Don't disappoint me."

Q3. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam in Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam ~~adjudged~~ that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

Q4. Explain the background and holding Simla Conference.

Ans: Simla Conference 1945 Background:

After the failure of Cripps Mission, All India National Congress began to pressurize The British Government to finish its rule in India and transfer The powers

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

to the majority part Gandhi launched "Civil Disobedience" and "Quit India" movements. He asked the people to boycott the courts and offices. Show of power was demonstrated through meetings and processions.

Gandhi's offer to Muslim League:

The World War II was turning in the favour the British and its Allies. Seeing the change circumstances, Congress tried to join Muslim League in order to increase the press. Gandhi invited Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ to the collective struggle but he was intelligent and far sighted enough to be trapped. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ refused to consider any formula other than the creation of Pakistan.

Holding of Simla Conference:

The members of various political parties were invited to participate in the Simla Conference in 1945 to think over the Wavell Plan.

Participants of the Conference:

Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldev Singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim league, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the unionist and other political parties attended this conference. All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations.

Arrogance of Congress:

All Indian National Congress was pleased for it was going to have the opportunity to form the government. However, it had already declared that it will not accept any formula of partition of the Sub-continent.

Congress-Jinnah difference:

When talks began in Viceroy's Defence Council, the issue of five Muslim representatives arose. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ held the opinion that Muslim League will nominate all the five representatives. Congress wanted to appoint Abul Kalam Azad against it. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ stood firm on his stand-point because he wanted to get it acknowledged that Muslim League is the only representative party of the Muslims..

Failed ending of the conference:

The Viceroy tried to convince Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ to nominate Malik Khizer Hayat, Chief Minister of the Punjab and head of the Unionist party in place of Abul Kalam Azad, but Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ was not convinced. He wanted to get it accepted by the Government and Congress that only Muslim League had the right to represent the Muslims. All the three parties could not agree and Simla Conference ended up in a 'failure'.

Q5. Write the names of the participants of Simla Conference.

Ans: Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldey singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim league, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the unionist and other political parties attended Simla conference. All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q6. What were the results of the elections of Central Legislature 1945?

Ans: The Central Legislature elections were held in December 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success.

Q7. Write a note on Muslim League Legislators' Convention 1946.

Ans: A convention of elected members of provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League was held on 19th April, 1946 in Delhi.

Proceedings of the Convention:

Quaid-e-Azam  presided over the convention. The participants made much argumentative speeches on the situation of the country. In his speech, Quaid-e-Azam  said: "No power on earth can prevent us from achieving our goals. We will be successful by virtue of hope, courage and force of Faith." The resolution was passed unanimously. Quaid-e-Azam  added:

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a United India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Effect on Cabinet Mission:

As a result of forth righteousness of Quaid-e-Azam , speeches made in the Muslim League Convention and the resolution even the members of the Cabinet Mission started thinking that Pakistan was indispensable in order to address the political in India.

Resolution by Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy:

After this, another resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. The resolution declared that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan in the north-west of India, namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

This resolution amended the ambiguity inaccuracy that was created by using the word "States" in Pakistan Resolution 1940. Before the convention came to an end, each member administered and oath to struggle and make sacrifices for Pakistan.

Q8. Write the text of Quaid-e-Azam's address in the Muslim League Legislatures' Convention 1946.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam  added:

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Q9. Why did Cabinet Mission come to India and talked with political leaders. Which reaction this Mission faced in India?

Ans: Background of Cabinet Mission:

In 1945, Lahore party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basics purposes:

Purposes of Cabinet Mission:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Members of the Mission: The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| I. Sir Stafford Cripps | II. Mr. A.V. Alexander |
| iii. Lord Pethic Lawrence | |

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

Talks with different Political Leaders:

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Subcontinent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too.

Viewpoint of Muslim League:

Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and to creation of Pakistan.

Viewpoint of Congress:

On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the south Asia. It negated the Two-Nation Theory and denied the idea of Pakistan harshly.

Condition Imposed by the British Prime Minister:

A condition of tension prevailed in the talks because while sending the mission to India, The British Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament that no minority would have the right to exercise the veto power and it will not be allowed to close the path of national development. Congress was much pleased with this statement but Quaid-e-Azam عزم criticized it intensely.

Response of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam عزم, responded that Muslim League is striving for the protection of the rights of the Muslims and it wants to resolve the Constitutional issues on the basis of Two-Nation Theory. During the dialogue with Mission, Quaid-e-Azam عزم, said: The Sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland of a single nation. The Muslims are a nation with separate identity that has all the right to decide the future of its own.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Reaction of the Political parties to the Cabinet Mission:

i. Indian Nation Congress:

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. Common members of Congress celebrated in streets and bazaars. Nehru said that Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

ii. Muslim League:

The members of Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the plan and the demand of Muslim League was rejected. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said: "I regret that the Mission Should have rejected the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India "

Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ:

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ to make final decision

Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state

Half Acceptance by Congress:

The leaders of the Congress were confused. They were aware of the intellectual capacity, foresightedness and persuasiveness of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

Withdrawal of British Government:

Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ asked the viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the plan as a whole because a major party i.e. Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as direct Action Day.

Q10. In which situation, the Cabinet Mission came to India?

Ans: In 1945, Lahore party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a cabinet Mission to India.

Q11. Why Cabinet Mission did come to India? What were the purposes of the Cabinet Mission?

Ans: Cabinet Mission had two basic purposes:

- The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- ii. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Q12. What was the Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam for the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد** to make final decision.

Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد** accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد** gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state.

Q13. Why was the plan of 3rd June, 1947 introduced? Explain the contribution of Indian leaders and parties in this plan.

Ans: The failure of Lord Wavell:

As viceroy, Lord Wavell neither make his plan a success nor Cabinet Mission met with success. In order to please and gain the favour of Congress, an attempt to implement half of the cabinet Mission Plan was made i.e., without the grouping of provinces, formation of interim Government and constitution framing process was started. Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد**, allowed the Muslim League to participate in the Interim Government expediently but he decided to boycott the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to implement the whole of the Plan. Thus, the process of framing the constitution could not be started.

Arrival of Lord Mountbatten:

Disappointed by the dead-lock, the British Government replaced Lord Wavell by Lord Mountbatten. In March 1947, he was sent to India as viceroy when the implementation process of transfer of power was at the last stage. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by June, 1948.

Negotiations with Political Leaders:

At last, the British Government started its final planning to wind up its power. The British Prime Minister sent Lord Mountbatten to the Sub-Continent with clear instructions. Immediately after his arrival, he met important leaders and held negotiations with them. He met Nawabs and Rajas of Princely states. He realized that no solution other than partition could be found. Now there was the question of establishing the principles of partition.

Congress-Mountbatten relations:

One after another, the leaders of Congress started to think Two-Nation Theory a reality. Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten had personal relations with Nehru Family. Other leaders of Congress also considered Mountbatten their sympathetic and affectionate friend.

Congress-Mountbatten conspiracies:

Considering the partition indispensable, a conspiracy was planned by the Congress in collaboration with Lord Mountbatten to complete the process of partition in such a manner as a truncated, imbalanced and weak Pakistan was made, that

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

would be compelled to be a part of India soon. Lord Mountbatten, with the help of his staff, started framing the basic principles of partition in order to determine the boundary lines of both of the countries. He assured the leaders of the Congress confidentially that the partition process would take place according to their wishes and the conditions laid down by them would be preferred. It was the result of conspiracy that the main leaders of the Congress began to avoid opposing the partition. Lord Mountbatten took the scheme, prepared in secret with Congress, to London for approval by the British Government.

All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference.

Participants of the Conference:

Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی, Leiquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplalani and Bladev Singh participated in it.

Approval of the plan:

Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of the each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the plan.

Breach of promise:

Despite the promise made with the Muslim had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی accepted the plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Baad.

Q14. What were the strategies of the British rule in India?

Ans: Strategy of the British:

- i. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
- ii. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic Power acknowledged by the world.
- iii. To use the sub-continent as a markets for British manufactures.
- iv. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
- v. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-3

PAKISTAN: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

Q1. Identify the location of Pakistan with respects to its neighbors.

Ans: Location of Pakistan w.r.t its neighbors:

Pakistan occupies a significant position in the region. In the north and north-east, Pakistan shares a 592 km long border with the Peoples Republic of China.

In the north-west a narrow strip of Afghanistan's Wakhan area about 16 km wide at its narrowest point, separates Pakistan from the area which is now a part of the independent Central Asian Muslim state of Tajikistan.

In the west nearly 2250 km long borderline known as the Durand Line (demarcated in 1893 by the British government) separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. Pakistan shares 850 km border line with Iran.

Pakistan has about 1600 km long common border with India. Arabian Sea lies in the south of Pakistan.

Q2. Describe the importance of location of Pakistan.

Ans: Importance of location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is surrounded by the three very important countries of the world - Russia, China and India. Most of the world trade between east and west countries passes through Indian Ocean. Therefore, Karachi and Gwadar sea ports are considered very important ports of the region.

Western powers attach great importance to Pakistan. Only Pakistan is in a position to provide transit trade to Afghanistan and the Central Asian States, as these countries are either landlocked or have no warm water seaports.

Pakistan commands the sea lanes from oil rich Gulf States including Saudi Arabia to the Arabian Sea and most of the air traffic between East and West. Most of the airplanes use Pakistan's air space to travel between east and west.

Q3. Describe the major physical features of the land of Pakistan.

Ans: Physical features:

On the basis of physical features, the land of Pakistan is divided into five different regions.

• Mountainous Region:

This division includes the northern, north-western and south-western mountain ranges

i. Plateaus:

There are two big plateau regions in Pakistan these are the Potwar Plateau and the Balochistan Plateau.

ii. Plains:

The plains area of Pakistan is divided into two main parts, first is called Upper Indus Plain and the second one is Lower Indus Plain

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

iii. Deserts:

Thar Cholistan, Nara, Tharparkar and Kharan deserts extend over large areas of Pakistan.

iv. Coastal Region:

This division includes the coastal areas of Sind and Balochistan

Q4. Write a note on the climate and weather of Pakistan.

Ans: Climate and Weather:

i. Climate:

Climate is the average weather or the regular variation in weather in a particular area (normally determined by the meteorologist after a study extended over 30 years).

ii. Weather:

Weather is the daily state of atmosphere in a particular area with regard to temperature, cloudiness, rainfall, wind and other meteorological conditions.

Q5. Explain the major zones on the basis of temperature variation in Pakistan.

Ans: Temperature Zones:

Pakistan is divided into FOUR major zones on the basis of temperature variation:

i. Highlands (Northern and North-Western Mountains Region):

This region consists of the areas of very high altitude. It is the coldest region of the country. On very high altitudes mountain peaks remain snow-capped throughout the year. These mountains are 4000 to 6000 meters high, and have Arctic Climate (an average temperature of minus 0° Celsius). The valleys located in the midst of these mountains have an average altitude of 2000 meters. Winters sustain from 6 to 8 months. But summer season is of small period but is very pleasant one

ii. Plains (Upper and Lower Indus Plains):

The Upper Indus Basin has a sub-tropical climate. Summers are extremely hot but winters are moderately cold. Temperature reaches its climax in the month of June. Temperature in the peak summer months (May, June and July) varies from 25°C to 40°C

iii. Balochistan Plateau and Thar Desert:

The Balochistan Plateau and the Desert of Thar are extremely hot and dry in summers. Sibbi and Jacobabad are placed among the hottest points on the surface of the globe. Temperature raises up to 50°C, and even more, occasionally. Nights are comparatively cool and there is a marked difference between the day and night temperatures. Winters are moderately cold, but very short lived. Certain points, like the valley of Quetta, have an extremely cold weather and receive occasional snowfalls. South eastern Balochistan and south western desert area has a markedly dry and hot arid climate. Hot dusty wind blows continuously from mid-May to mid-September. Temperature is very high.

iv. Coastal Areas:

This region comprises the Indus Delta and the entire coastal area including Karachi and Makran coastline. This area, naturally, has a maritime climate. Maritime

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

climate is always marked with moderate level of temperature but high level of humidity. Cool breeze blows from the sea towards the land. This helps to keep the temperature low in the hot summer months. Mean monthly temperature is 32°C. May, June and October are the hottest months. High temperature in October is caused due to dry winds from the south-eastern desert.

Q6. Narrate the division of the land of Pakistan into major climatic regions.

Ans: Climatic Regions:

On the basis of climatic conditions the land of Pakistan is divided into four major regions:

- i. Sub-tropical continental highland type.
- ii. Sub-tropical continental plateau type.
- iii. Sub-tropical continental plain/ low-land type.
- iv. Sub-tropical coastal type.

Q7. Write a comprehensive note on the glaciers of Pakistan?

Ans: Glaciers:

Most of the major rivers of Pakistan receive water or originate from the glaciers of Himalaya, Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountain ranges.

i. Glaciers of the Karakoram Range:

Largest glaciers of the Pakistan are located in Karakoram Range. Siachen is 72 miles long. The glacier's melt-waters are the main source of Shyok River. River Braudu originates from Biafo and River Hunza from Batura glaciers respectively.

ii. Glaciers of the Hindu Kush Range:

River Kunar receives water from Tirchmir and Rich and other glaciers of Hindu Khush Range.

iii. Glacier of the Himalaya Range:

Southern Rupal is a glacier of the Himalaya range, its water falls in the River Astore and Northern Rupal falls in the River Indus.

Q8. Discuss the pattern of drainage system of Pakistan.

Ans: Drainage System:

Pakistan's drainage system is divided into three parts:

i. River Indus and its tributaries;

• River Indus and its Tributaries:

The Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world. It originates in Tibet from Lake Mansarovar, cuts kilometers deep gorges into the world's highest mountain ranges, Karakoram and Himalaya. Flowing in east-west direction the river reaches a point named Sazin and takes a southward turn.

The course of river Indus from Sazin to Kalabagh, according to experts, is the world's most tortuous and intricate one. It is in this area that the Indus has cut a gigantic 6500 meters deep gorge at Dasu (district Kohistan). In this area the river flows in an extremely deep but narrow channel of 400 meter (0.4 km) which expands to an average of 16 km as the river moves downward from Kalabagh and passes through the plains.

• Tributaries of the River Indus:

Flowing, mostly in north-south direction from Kalabagh to the Arabian Sea the River Indus receives water from a number of its tributaries from east (left) and

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

west (right) bank. Right bank rivers, comparatively small in size, are the following (in descending order); River Gilgit, River Kabul, River Kurram and River Gomal.

Indus receives the largest part of its water from left bank tributaries, these rivers deposit enormous quantities of water and sediment in the Indus. Sediment deposited by these tributaries has played important role in the formation of the Indus plain.

Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are the five left bank tributaries from which the Indus receives most of its water, but the Beas does not flow on the land of Pakistan as it joins the Sutlej before the Sutlej enters into Pakistan area. Other left bank tributaries join one another at different points and form one great mainstream at Mithankot. This enormous body of water is now called Panjnad.

The Panjnad flows 72 kilometers downstream and falls into the Indus. From this point onward no other tributary joins the Indus till it falls in the Arabian Sea.

ii. Internal irrigation system:

• **Inland Drainage System:**

The drainage system covering the northern parts of the south-western Balochistan, including Chaghi and Ras Koh mountains in the north and Siahan Mountain in the south, is called the Inland Drainage System. This area is dry and arid; the rivers are not very big in size and do not fall in the sea. Some of these rivers remain dry throughout the year except for a small period of time when they receive rain water and flow for sometimes; others get absorbed in the desert sand and very few are able to complete their journey and fall in lakes.

Salt water lakes, locally called Hamuns, are shallow and marshy. The most well-known Hamuns of the area are Hamun Mashket, Hamun Lora and Hamun Murgho.

iii. Irrigation system of the Southern Balochistan:

• **Drainage System of Southern Balochistan:**

The rivers of Southern Balochistan form their independent drainage systems. Following are the most important river systems of the area. Hab, Porali, Hingol and Dasht. All these rivers originate from the mountain ranges of the southern Balochistan, some of these die in the desert sand while the others are able to make way to the Arabian Sea. Since this region has extremely hot and dry weather the mountain peaks in this region receive no snowfall, the streams flow only when the rain falls on mountain peaks.

The Kirthar mountain range is located in the east of the River Hab; Pab range lies to the west of the river. Hab Dam built across the river supplies water to the adjoining areas of the province (Balochistan) as well as the city of Karachi. The Porali River flows in the valley between the Pab and the Hala Mountain ranges; the River ends where the fertile Lasbela Plain starts and extends northward.

The Hingol River originates in the Central Brahvi Hills. Hala hills lie in the east of the River Hingol. The Central Makran and Makran Coast Hills lie in the west of the River Hingol. This river flows only in the rainy season. Flowing between the Central Makran and Makran Coast ranges Rivers Ketch and Nihing join at a point located at a distance of 50 km west of Turbat, henceforth this stream is called River Dasht. Mirani Dam has been built on this river.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q9. Enlist the major natural physical regions of the land of Pakistan.

Ans: Major Physical Regions:

The land of Pakistan is divided into five main physical regions, these are:

- i. Plains.
- ii. Deserts
- iii. Coastal Regions
- iv. Humid and Semi-humid Mountain Regions
- v. Arid and Semi-arid Mountain Regions.

Q10. Write a note on the following:

- i. The Upper Indus Plain
- ii. The Lower Indus Plain

Ans: i. The Upper Indus Plain:

The Upper Indus Plain consists of the area from Attock to Mithankot. Most of the area of Punjab is covered by this category. This plain is about 180 to 300 meters high from the sea level.

The five big rivers of the Punjab irrigate this plain. Soil of the plain is mostly fertile and alluvial, and it is rated among the most fertile regions of the globe.

ii. The Lower Indus Plain:

The area in the south of Mithankot down to the Arabian Sea is called the Lower Indus Plain. Most of the area of the Sind province forms a part of the Lower Indus Plain. Eastern tributaries of the River Indus join it near Mithankot and make a large stream.

From here downstream the Indus carries an enormous amount of water. The river flows very slowly and the silt carried by it is largely deposited on its bed, thereby raising it above the sandy plain. The land on either side is, therefore, protected by the construction of embankments and bunds. If any of these bunds give way during floods, large areas are inundated by the river water and there is great loss of life and property.

Areas of the plain irrigated by canals taken from River Indus are extremely fertile. The Indus is divided into many branches near Thatta, forms a delta and falls in the Arabian Sea.

Q11. Give an account of the northern mountain ranges in Pakistan.

Ans: The Northern Mountains:

World's highest mountain range Himalaya is located in the north of Pakistan. Mountains of this range form a 2700 kilometer long natural border in the northern region of South Asia.

Himalaya range runs in east-west direction forming a gigantic bow. Winter sustains from 6 to 8 months in this area.

Sub-ranges of the northern mountains:

The range is further divided into four sub-ranges

- i. The Shiwalik Range
- ii. The Pir Panjal Range
- iii. The Central Himalayas
- iv. The Karakoram Range

Murree and Hazara Hills are a part of the Pir Panjal Mountain Range. Throughout the winter season the peaks remain snow-capped. Abundant vegetation and forests add to the scenic beauty and can provide good source of foreign exchange earnings by developing tourism on international standards.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Nanga Parbat is the highest and most famous peak of the Central Himalaya Range. Beautiful Kashmir Valley is located between the Pir Panjal and Greater Himalaya Ranges.

Karakoram Range located in the north of the Central Himalayas, includes some parts of northern Kashmir and Gilgit.

Average altitude of the Karakoram Mountains is 7000 meters. This range extends 400 kilometers from Hunza to Shayok. World's second highest mountain peak and a great tourist and mountaineers attraction- the Mount Godwin Austin commonly known as K2, lies in this range.

Major part of the Pakistan's natural and man-made forests is found in this area, these forests are a good source of firewood and timber. People in the northern areas wear heavy dress, outdoor games like goat-killing (buz kushi), golf and polo are played only in specific seasons and in the areas where playgrounds are available.

During winters people spend most of their time within their homes, in some areas people migrate to plains to earn a living. Due to exquisite scenic beauty and extremely pleasant weather the northern areas of Pakistan offer a number of attractions for the tourists, e.g. Murree, Ayubia, Nathiagali, Abbottabad, Shugran, Naran, Kalam and the valleys of Hunza and Chitral.

Q12. Write a comprehensive note on the Hindu Kush Mountain Range.

Ans: The Hindu Kush Mountain Range:

The Hindu Kush constitutes the main range of the western border mountains. Most of these ranges are located in Afghanistan. In Pakistan territory they send off a number of branches south towards Chitral, Dir and Swat. Tirch Mir peak in the north is the highest peak of the range (about 7700 meters). These peaks remain snow-capped throughout the year.

The height decreases southwards in Mohmand territory and Malaknd Hills to only 1500 meters. South of the river Kabul, the north-south strike changes to the west-east aligned Safed Koh Range.

Q13. Write a comprehensive note on the Safed Koh Range.

Ans: Safed Koh Range:

Mountains of this range are located in the South of the Kabul River. They lie in east-west direction. Their height ranges up to 3600 meters above sea level. These are called White Mountains (Safed Koh) because their peaks are always covered with snow.

The Khyber Pass situated in the close vicinity of Peshawar is the major pass that connects Afghanistan with Pakistan. This pass located in the Safed Koh Range is 48 km long. The River Kurram flows in the south of this mountain range. Kohat valley is located at the extreme end of the Kurram Pass which connects Pakistan with Afghanistan.

Q14. Write a comprehensive note on the Waziristan Hills.

Ans: Waziristan Hills:

The fertile Peshawar valley lies in the south of the Kabul River. The valley is irrigated by the River Swat and the Warsak Dam, built on River Kabul. Forming a rampart between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Waziristan Hills lie between the Gomal and Kurram rivers along the Safed Koh. This area is very rich in mineral wealth.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Bannu near Tochi Pass and Dera Ismail Khan near Gomal Pass are the two most important cities of the area. Kurram Dam and the Kurram River are the main sources of irrigation in the Bannu valley.

Q15. What shortly about Balochistan Mountain Ranges?

Ans: **Balochistan Mountain Ranges:**

The Sulaiman Range lies in the east of the upper Balochistan mountain ranges and the north-eastern part of Balochistan. Toba Kakar Mountains are in the north-west. The Lower Hills include the eastern slants of the Sulaiman Range.

Low altitude hill ranges of Makran, Kharan and Chaghi lie in the west. Pab and Kirthar Mountain Ranges are in the south-east.

Q16. Give the location and area of the Salt Range of Pakistan.

Ans: **The Salt Range:**

The Salt Range begins in the east at Tilla Jogi and Bakralla ridges and extends to the west of the River Jhelum. After covering some distance it turns north-west and crosses the Indus at Kala Bagh.

On the west bank of the Indus the Salt Range extends towards south, covering the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in the KP Province. Average height of the Plateau and the hills of the region is 671 meters, but at a point near Sakesar it rises to about 1525 meters above sea level.

Q17. Narrate the arid regions of Pakistan. Enlist some of them.

Ans: **Arid Regions:**

The areas receiving less than 12cm rain per year are termed as arid regions. Following areas of Pakistan fall in this category.

• **The Suleiman Range:**

The Suleiman Range lies in the west (on the right bank) of the river Indus. Takht-e-Suleiman is the highest peak of the range (height 3535 meters).

• **Kirthar Hills:**

Dry Kirthar Hills lie in the south of the Suleiman Range.

Q18. What do you mean by the term "Environment"?

Ans: **Meaning of Environment:**

"The natural conditions, such as air, water and land, in which people, animals and plants live." Environment hazards are of two kinds; of natural origin and of human origin.

Q19. Explain how water-logging and salinity are the main hazards to human environment?

Ans: **Water-logging:**

When the sub-soil water table rises so high that it comes very close to the surface level, the condition is called water-logging. This is a very dangerous disease of the soil as it makes agriculture almost impossible.

Salinity:

Another disease directly related to water-logging is salinity; salts present in the lower layers of the earth get dissolved in the water and water brings these salts to the surface of the earth. The water evaporates due to sun, leaving behind the salt deposits on the surface of the soil. The salt layer keeps thickening and takes away all the fertility of the land and this makes the land infertile.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Earthen (*katcha*) canals are the main cause of water-logging and salinity. The water running in the canals keeps absorbing in the soil, causing the sub-soil water table to rise. Canal irrigation system was first introduced, in the area which is now Pakistan, in the year 1859.

The problem of water-logging and salinity started showing up in early years of the 20th century. Efforts to solve the problem started in the year 1912. Between the period from 1912 to 1954 different steps for the solution of the problem were taken; water level in the canals was lowered, earthen canals were lined with bricks or concrete, tube wells were installed and drains (*nullahs*) were built for draining the excessive water from the water-logged areas. More organized and systematic efforts started in 1953-54 under the Colombo Plan; land surveys were made and detailed maps prepared. These surveys revealed that 65000 sq kilometers of land had been affected by water-logging and salinity.

SCARP (Salinity Control and Reclamation Program):

SCARP (Salinity Control and Reclamation Program) was initiated for the control of water-logging and salinity as well as for the reclamation of the affected land. Under SCARP 1 scheme thousands of tube wells were installed, drains were built and flood information and control centres were established. About 4 million acres of land was thus secured with the help of embankments and tree plantation. The measures adopted by the governments with the help of international donor agencies helped fight the menace to a great extent but the problem was not fully solved, according to an estimate in the provinces of the Punjab and Sind hundred thousand acres of agricultural land is still being destroyed each year due to water-logging and salinity.

Q20. How is it possible to prevent deforestation?

Ans: Tree plantation is the best way to prevent deforestation. Trees prevent land erosion, improve atmosphere and increase rainfall. Tube-wells gradually bring the underground salts to the surface of the soil, these salts prevent plant growth.

Q21. Narrate the components of the environment.

Ans: Components of the Environment:

Two factors play important role in the formation of our environment:

i. Abiotic Factors:

For example natural properties of the soil, rocks, sunshine, water and air

ii. Biotic Factors:

Humans, animals and plants.

Q22. Illustrate the main factors which cause changes in the environment?

Ans: Factors Causing Environment Changes:

Following factors cause changes in the environment:

i. Density of population.

ii. Ratio of urban and rural population.

iii. Urban and rural planning.

iv. Sanitary habits and disposal of the refuse

v. Drainage and sewerage system.

vi. Energy consumption and resultant air pollution problems/ traffic.

vii. Industrial waste.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- viii. Forests and plantation
- ix. Rains and water courses
- x. Radiations and emission from electronic devices and machines.
- xi. Noise.

Q23. Elaborate "How does climate affect the human life"?

Ans: Impact of Climate and Environmental Pollution on Human Life:

The climate in different parts of the earth is not the same. It differs from place to place. These variations in the climate have deep effects on people and their way of life. We can study this difference in our own country.

In the northern and north western highlands people build houses with sloping roofs to make them safe from heavy rainfall and snowfall. In Karachi, Hyderabad and other Sind areas, sea breeze blows throughout the year, this reduces the effect of high temperature. Windows and ventilators are provided at such height in the houses as to receive maximum sea breeze.

To the south of the Hindu Kush there are a number of rivers which make the land fertile. They pass through Chitral, Swat and Dir. In the villages of these valleys people farm and cultivate land. River Indus provides Pakistan with its best agricultural land and irrigation system. That is why a very big portion of country's population lives in the Indus plains. Most of the big cities and towns of Pakistan are situated in this area.

Q24. Highlights the hazards caused for human life due to environmental pollution.

Ans: Hazards of Environment Pollution:

Following are some of the hazards caused for human life due to environment pollution:

i. **Diseases:**

- (a) Deformities of the newborn children.
- (b) Kidney disorders
- (c) Disorders of the digestive system
- (d) Disorders of the nervous system

ii. **Loss of Natural Resources:**

- (a) Deforestation and destruction of plants
- (b) Loss of fish and other marine life
- (c) Reduction of the agriculture produce.

Q25. Narrate the area and population of Pakistan.

Ans: Area and population of Pakistan:

Pakistan is one of the large countries of South Asian region. It has an area of 796096 km² and a population of 207,774,520 according to 2017 census. Pakistan is a federation comprising four provinces. Islamabad, the federal capital of Pakistan, is one of the most modern and elegantly planned capitals of the world.

According to 3rd June 1947 plan every area of the country became a part of Pakistan first and then it became a part of federation.

Q26. Write the characteristics of Thal desert briefly.

Ans: Thal:

A vast area of the Sindh Sagar Doab, stretched over the districts of Mianwali, Bhakkar, Khushab, Lieah and Muzzafer Garh is called Thal. Large tracts

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

of land in this area are arid due to scarcity of water, rainfall is very low. Dust storms are frequent especially during the summer; large crescent shaped sand dunes are abundant. Some area of the desert has been irrigated with canals and tube wells but a larger portion is still barren.

Q27. Write the characteristics of Cholistan desert briefly.

Ans: Cholistan:

The area lying on the southern border of the former Bahawalpur Division (Districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, and Rahim yar khan) is formed of vast tracts of barren land, marked with sand dunes. This area is called cholistan and this is in fact an extension of the Rajputana desert lying adjacent to it in the Indian territory. Rainfall is scanty and agriculture, absolutely poor due to scarcity of water, but the canal irrigated areas are fertile.

Q28. Write the characteristics of The Nara and Tharparker deserts briefly.

Ans: The Nara and Tharparker Deserts:

The southern border of district Khairpur in Sindh is known as Nara desert and a vast area in Mirpur Khas and Sanghar districts is known as Tharparker desert. Rainfall is extremely low; the area is full of crescent shaped yellow sand dunes. Vegetation is almost absent; nothing is seen except thorny bushes. Extremely hot winds blow at day time, these winds, locally called loo, make life uncomfortable.

Q29. Write the characteristics of Kharan desert briefly.

Ans: Kharan Desert:

Kharan Desert is located between the Ras Koh and Sian hills and Khargoshkan Desert between the Ras Koh and Chaghi hills. Local people call them Dasht. Sometimes these areas do not receive rainfall for several consecutive years.

EXERCISE

Q1. Tick the correct option.

- i. Durand Line is _____ km long.
A. 1600 B. 1800 C. 2000 D. 2250
- ii. Sibbi and _____ are among the hottest places on the earth.
A. Quetta B. Lasbella
C. Jacobabad D. Awaran
- iii. Murree and Hazara Hills are part of the _____ Mountain range.
A. Pir Panjal B. Greater Himalaya
C. Shiwalik D. Karakoram
- iv. K2 is the _____ highest mountain in the world.
A. First B. Second
C. Third D. Fourth
- v. The _____ mountain range makes the boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
A. Margalla B. Safed Koh
C. Koh e Kirthar D. Koh e Suleman

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- vi. The Thal desert is situated in the province of Pakistan.
 A. Punjab B. Sindh
 C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa D. Baluchistan

vii. The border line between Pakistan and China is _____ km long.
 A. 592 B. 650 C. 700 D. 850

viii. The total area of Pakistan is _____ square Km.
 A. 796096 B. 352025
 C. 333423 D. 780000

ix. The river Indus originates from lake _____.
 A. Saiful Malook B. Indus
 C. Mansarovar D. Attabad

x. At one point near Sakesar, the Salt range rises to the height of _____ meter from the sea level.
 A. 1525 B. 500
 C. 2100 D. 1200

xi. The Muslim bagh and Ziarat hills are situated in the _____ plateau.
 A. Balochistan B. Potohar
 C. Kalabagh D. Sindh

xii. Only _____ percent of the Pakistan area is covered with forests.
 A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10

xiii. The only continent in the world so far immune from deforestation is _____.
 A. Antarctica B. Europe
 C. Asia D. Africa

xiv. The coastal line of Pakistan is _____ km long.
 A. 300 B. 500 C. 700 D. 900

xv. The national bird of Pakistan is _____.
 A. Sparrow B. Pigeon
 C. Dove D. Chikor

ANSWERS:

i. D	ii. C	iii. A	iv. B	v. B
vi. A	vii. A	viii. A	ix. C	x. A
xi. A	xii. A	xiii. A	xiv. C	xv. D

Q2. Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines.

Q.a Narrate the location of Pakistan.

Ans: Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 23.45° to 37.05° north and between the longitudes of 60.50° to 77.50° east. The land of Pakistan stretches over 1600 km north to south and it is about 850 km wide from east to west.

Q.b Why are climatic changes caused?

Ans: Factors Responsible for Climatic Changes:

Following are the main factors responsible for determining the climate of an area and bringing about climatic changes i.e.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- i. **Location:**
Distance from the equator poles sea and mountains etc.
- ii. **Altitude:**
Height above sea level.
- iii. **Air:**
General behaviour of the air which causes winds, cyclones thunderstorms, dust storms and monsoon, air pressure and humidity
- iv. **Other factors:**
Water courses like rivers and streams forests, properties of the soil and the earth crust. Density of the population, industrial establishments, town planning and energy consumption behaviour of the people living in the area
- v. **Precipitation (rain, snow or hail):**
Precipitation phenomena are indirectly related with the factors mentioned above

Q.c Write the names of the four temperature zones of Pakistan.

Ans: Temperature Zones:

Pakistan is divided into FOUR major zones on the basis of temperature variation:

- i. Highlands (Northern and North-Western Mountains Region)
- ii. Plains (Upper and Lower Indus Plains)
- iii. Balochistan Plateau and Thar Desert
- iv. Coastal Areas

Q.d Write the names of any three important glaciers of Pakistan.

Ans: Glaciers:

Most of the major rivers of Pakistan receive water or originate from:

- i. Glaciers of the Karakoram Range
- ii. Glaciers of the Hindu Kush Range
- iii. Glacier of the Himalaya Range

Q.e Write the characteristics of desert areas of Pakistan briefly.

Ans: Characteristics of Desert Areas:

Large tracts of land in the desert area are arid due to scarcity of water, rainfall is very low. Dust storms are frequent especially during the summer; large crescent shaped sand dunes are abundant.

Some area of the desert has been irrigated with canals and tube wells but a larger portion is still barren.

Rainfall is scanty and agriculture absolutely poor due to scarcity of water, but the canal irrigated areas are fertile.

Rainfall is extremely low the area is full of crescent shaped yellow sand dunes. Vegetation is almost absent nothing is seen except thorny bushes.

Extremely hot winds blow at day time these winds, locally called Loo, make life uncomfortable. Sometimes desert areas do not receive rainfall for several consecutive years.

Q.f Write the characteristics of coastal areas of Pakistan briefly.

Ans: Characteristics of Coastal Areas:

Pakistan's coastline is 700 kilometers long. Five hundred kilometer coast from Karachi in the east to Jiwani in the west is called Makran Coast. This coastline,

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

mostly straight, is indented on some points near Sennani, Umrara, Gawadar and Pasni.

On the back of the narrow coastal strip of the Makran Beach there are 15 to 65 meters high rock cliffs. Behind these cliffs is 16 to 32 kilometers wide coastal plain which is largely covered with sand dunes but small hills are also found here and there.

Some points at Makran Coast have been developed as tourist attractions i.e. Clifton, Manora, Hawks Bay, Rasmalan, Umrara, Gawadar Jiwani.

Q.g Write the names of four sub ranges of Himalaya Mountain.

Ans: Sub ranges of Himalaya Mountain:

Himalaya range is further divided into four sub-ranges.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. The Shivalik Range | ii. The Pir Panjal Range |
| iii. The Central Himalayas | iv. The Karakoram Range |

Q.h What is meant by global warming?

Ans: Global Warming:

Forests are being cut rapidly and the area under forests is being reduced to a dangerously low level, use of mineral fuel is massively increasing. This has caused a marked increase in the greenhouse effect, resulting an increase in the temperature; (the process is called global warming)

The process will continue increasing if its causes are not removed.

Effects of global warming:

The use of coal, oil and natural gas has enormously increased during the last three hundred years resulting in a marked rise in the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, for example 30% increase in the volume of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) present in the air, has been recorded after 1730. Plants and trees are a natural source of reducing the CO₂ level in the air.

The situation of global warming has aggravated to such a degree that the increase of a few more degrees in the temperature may create environmental hazards of enormous magnitude; for example the polar snowcaps will start melting, water level in the oceans will rise and many low-lying coastal areas will submerge under water.

Q.i What is Green House Effect?

Ans: Green House Effect:

In order to grow out-of-season crops the agriculturists fabricate transparent plastic or glass compartments to produce controlled temperature and humidity level. These compartments are called green-houses. Greenhouse gases occur naturally and encircle our globe like a warm blanket. without greenhouse gases our planet would be too cold to sustain life.

Effects of Green House Effect:

As we know it, the air contains Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide and other greenhouse gases in low quantities. These gases absorb heat so under a natural process these gases keep our globe warm to a certain degree. When the sunlight touches the surface of the earth, after passing through the atmosphere, some part of it is reflected back and the remaining part is absorbed in the earth.

The heated earth surface gives out infra-red light which is absorbed by the greenhouse gases. The heat absorbed through this process maintains a level of

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

temperature which is essential for the existence of life on the globe. All this process is called greenhouse effect.

Q.j What is desertification?

Ans: Desertification:

Desertification is a process by which fertile land in the Earth's dry regions steadily loses its productive capacity and becomes unproductive, desert land

Desertification is a type of land degradation in drylands in which biological productivity is lost due to natural processes or induced by human activities whereby fertile areas become increasingly arid.

Desertification refers to the persistent degradation of dryland ecosystems by climatic variations and human activities. It occurs on all continents (except Antarctica) and affects the livelihoods of millions of people, including a large proportion of the poor in drylands

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.A Write a note on Balochistan and Potwar Plateaus in detail.

Ans: Balochistan Plateau:

Balochistan Plateau covers enormous area of land. At different points it is 800 to 900 meters high from sea level. Its average altitude is 650 meters. The plateau is located in the midst of the Kirthar Hill Range. Muslim Bagh and Ziarat Hills are a part of the Balochistan Plateau.

The area represents a variety of physical features; features of one part drastically differ from the other part. In the north-western desert area of the plateau, rainfall is scanty and agriculture is impossible. Hamun Mashkel is a vast salt water lake located in the desert.

The mountains of Toba Kakar and Chaghi separate the plateau from Afghanistan territory. Beautiful historic city of Quetta is the capital of the Balochistan province. The Plateau is famous for its wealth of natural resources of which natural gas is the most important; coal, chromites, copper and iron ore are also found in sizeable quantities.

The Potwar Plateau:

Plateau is a large stretch of relatively level land that is higher than the land around it, having at least on one side a steep slope falling abruptly to the lower land. A vast area of Pakistan is covered by Plateaus.

The Potwar Plateau is bounded on the east by the River Jhelum, on the west by the River Indus and on the south by the Salt Range. In the north the Plateau extends to the northern slopes of the Kala Chitta Range and to the Margalla Hills.

Potwar Plateau covers a vast area in Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Mianwali and Attock districts of the Punjab. Valleys of Soan and Haro rivers lie across the Potwar Plateau. The Plateau is raised to an altitude of 300 to 600 meters. The plateau generally is poor agriculturally but very rich in minerals.

Q.B Define environmental pollution. Identify environmental pollutants.

Ans: Environmental Pollution:

Pollutant is a substance that pollutes. To pollute means to make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously impure or unfit for use.

Things that pollute human atmosphere are of numerous kinds

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Types of Environmental Pollution:

Following are the types of environmental pollution.

1. Air Pollutants
2. Water and Subsoil Pollutants
3. Land/Soil Pollution

1. Air Pollutants:

Gases and those suspended particles in the air which adversely affect human beings and animals are classified as air pollutants. Obviously, in big cities the problem of air pollution is more serious than in the rural areas, in industrial areas as compared to agricultural or arid areas. Smog is the combination of smoke and fog which has now become a common sight in big cities, busy highways and industrial areas. Some major air pollutants are:

- i. Oil and fuel (petrol, diesel, gas) combustion in motor vehicles and factories, furnaces, homes, etc.
- ii. Coal.
- iii. Atomic devices.
- iv. Dangerous chemicals, i.e. asbestos, fibres, tin, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, beryllium, etc.
- v. Radiations emitted from high-tension electric wires and electric transmissions and networks
- vi. Pollen grains.

2. Water and Subsoil Pollutants:

Water is the second largest source of pollution. Water pollution can be classified into four kinds:

i. Pollution due to micro-organisms:

Pollution due to micro-organisms for example the germs which cause diseases like Hepatitis etc.

ii. Organic pollution:

Organic pollution for example sewerage in the urban localities, pesticides, fertilizers and animal refuse

III. In-organic pollution:

In-organic pollution, i.e. poisonous water running out of factories, which may contain chemicals like Arsenic, Lead, Potassium, Phosphorus and hundred others of the kind. One example is the water produced by tannery industry in Kasur, which is causing cancer on large scale.

iv. Sedimental pollution:

Sedimental pollution means the substance that provides favourable environment for the growth of sub-water plants. This water is difficult to filter because it chokes the filters and if consumed by humans it damages the kidneys.

Pollution contaminates water in the following ways.

- i. Pollution of natural water courses, e.g. rivers, canals and streams. This type of pollution is generally caused due to throwing of industrial waste into these water courses.
- ii. Streams of contaminated and polluted water created by the industrial waste, open drains and uncovered sewerage system.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- iii. Pollution of natural underground water due to seepage of polluted and poisonous water. Industrial waste poisons the natural underground water courses.
- iv. Substandard and unhygienic underground sewerage system.
- 3. **Land/Soil Pollution:** Land or soil is polluted in a number of ways, e.g.
 - i. Ugly outlook due to accumulation of trash, plastic bags, empty tins, cans and household refuse at public places
 - ii. Indecent town planning and non-civic habits of the people.
 - iii. Cutting of forests. (As per international standards at least 25 percent of the land in every country should be covered with forests).
 - iv. Absorption of poisonous chemicals, herbicides, pesticides and insecticides into the soil through water
 - v. Overgrazing of pastures and unnecessary burning and cutting of plants.

Q.C What are the remedies of environmental pollution? Discuss in detail.

Ans: Remedies / Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution:

We should adopt the following measures to prevent environmental pollution:

1. **Creation of General Awareness:**

Environmental pollution is a great menace to the future of humanity, it is our prime responsibility to create general awareness in the people, through education and information, about the gravity of its consequences and about an individual's role in preventing the hazards caused by environmental pollution.

2. **Population Planning:**

Population growth is the root of all problems related with environmental pollution. To prevent environmental pollution, population growth has to be planned and restricted.

3. **Prevention of Urbanization:**

Bigger cities have bigger pollution problems. To prevent environmental pollution, expansion of cities has to be restricted. Cities and townships should be provided with green belts, parks and open spaces.

4. **Plantation:**

Trees and plants are the prime source of environmental purification. Trees inhale Carbon Dioxide and exhale Oxygen, reduce temperature and create healthy effect on all human activities both physically and psychologically. As per international standards area under forests should form at least 25% of the total area of a country.

5. **Conservation of Resources:**

Human race should adopt a simpler way of life which is closer to nature. Nature has given us a never ending treasure of resources. This treasure will never fail us if we utilize it with restraint and patience and always keep in mind that we have to take only our share out of it and not to encroach upon others' share.

Q.D What is natural vegetation? Write a note on Pakistan's natural vegetation and wildlife.

Ans: Natural Vegetation:

Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Vegetation has vast meaning. Everything which grows from the soil is included in it e.g. trees, small plants, bushes and climbers etc. The plants which grow from the soil are of two kinds. One kind of plants is grown by human beings other kinds grow naturally; later category is called natural vegetation.

Vegetation and its Areas:

- i. Climate of the Indus plain and the Balochistan Plateau is mostly dry and of desert and semi-desert type
- ii. In the northern mountainous regions the climate is wet
- iii. Altitude (height from sea level) has direct effect on vegetation

The land of Pakistan offers all stages of altitude, from low-lying plains to the snowcapped mountain peaks.

Kinds of Vegetation:

Pakistan's northern mountainous region is full of forests. These forests have variety of trees, these trees are locally known as deodar, sanobar (juniper), diar, cheer, partal etc. Southern Himalayan region is located at a lower altitude as compared to the northern regions. This region receives heavy rainfall and is thickly covered with deodar, juniper, poplar and willow trees. In the comparatively arid regions of Koh-e-Suleman and Kohistan-e-Namak (Salt Range), shisham trees are found. These are of deciduous type and are sparsely populated.

Dry and moderate regions, for instance the vast regions of Balochistan Plateau, are covered with different types of wild grass, small bushes and the dwarf palm. In the and western hills juniper, jhao, and pistachio trees are found in abundance. Junipers of Ziarat (Balochistan) are the world's oldest trees of their kind. Some of these very precious trees are 5000 years old, but unfortunately this treasure is diminishing with the passage of time due to indiscriminate cutting and disease. In the Indus plain dwarf thorny trees are found in abundance, these trees can survive under 45°C temperatures. In the flood regions of the Indus Plain, forests can sustain dry weather only if they receive abundant supply of rain-water at least for six weeks in the monsoon. Different types of mangrove trees are found in the coastal forests.

Wildlife:

There is a large variety of birds and animals found in the different areas of Pakistan most important and well known are the following: different kinds of deer, wild boar, bear, leopard, lion, wolf, fox, jackal, monkey, crocodile and birds especially the water-birds.

The markhor is the national animal of Pakistan. In the marshy coastal regions many kinds of mammals are found i.e. laddhars, Indus dolphins, fish-eater cats, hog deer, and wild boar. During the migratory period about one million birds of different kinds arrive in Pakistan's deltas and marshy regions. Our rivers and coastal areas provide suitable breeding places both for salt water and fresh water fish. Herring, mackerel, shark and shellfish are among the most well known varieties.

Ice leopard, Marco Polo sheep and stag are among the most endangered species of our animals, these have been preserved in the sanctuaries provided for them in the remote Himalaya areas.

Hunting of Houbara Bustard talore (a Cholistan bird of the size of big hen), which was ruthlessly hunted in the past, has now been banned. Chakore is our

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

national bird, other common birds found in Pakistan include; pigeon, dove, parrot, mena, eagle, quail, partridge, pheasant, peacock and domestic sparrow.

Q.E Write a note on the importance of forests. Also explain the causes of deforestation in Pakistan.

Ans: Importance of forests:

Forests play a vital role in the economy of a country; they contribute in a variety of ways.

- i. Forests prevent land erosion, produce timber and firewood, wood is used in the manufacturing of furniture, wood pulp is the basic raw material for all paper industry.
- ii. Sports goods and match industry depends largely on wood. Forests provide raw material for turpentine oil and different types of gums and fibers.
- iii. Forests keep the atmosphere pleasant; provide water vapours to the air, causing rain.
- iv. Decomposed foliage serves as green manure which adds natural fertility to the soil.
- v. Forests provide breeding place and habitats to the wildlife and in this way contribute indirectly to the production of milk and meat.
- vi. For a big section of our population forests are sole source of earning.
- vii. Forests add to the fertility of the land in many ways and prevent water-logging and salinity.
- viii. Oxygen is the lifeline for all living things- humans and animals.
- ix. Forests are the single largest source of Oxygen production.
- x. Due to the exceeding volume of Carbon Dioxide in the air the greenhouse effect is intensifying day by day, this process is called global warming.

Causes of Deforestation in Pakistan:

Pakistan has forests on only 4% of our land (this area excludes northern areas of Pakistan). In order to reach the global standards of 20-25 per cent we need to enhance our forest area at least five times of its present coverage.

Following are the major reasons that count for the scarcity of forests in our country

- i. A large part of our landform consists of dry, hilly area; these conditions make forestation impossible or extremely difficult.
- ii. Water supply is insufficient.
- iii. Majority of the population is illiterate and do not understand the importance of forests.
- iv. In order to accommodate the fast increasing population more land is required, forests are being cut for reclaiming more land for human settlement and more agriculture.
- v. Trees are cut to meet wood and timber demand but new trees are not planted to replace the old ones.
- vi. Selling firewood is the only source of income for a great number of poor people living in the forest regions.
- vii. Wood is consumed in huge quantities as building material, and in furniture, paper and match industry.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. What is the full name and total area of Pakistan?

Ans: The full Name of Pakistan is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It covers an area of 796,096 Square kilometers.

Q2. Give an account of Physical Features of Pakistan.

Ans: **Physical Features of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is divided into three major parts with respect to Physical Features:-

(a) Mountain Ranges

(b) Plateau

(c) Plains

Q3. Write significance and importance of the location of Pakistan.

Ans: **Location of Pakistan:**

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 23.45° to 37.05° north and between the longitudes of 60.50° to 77.50° east. The land of Pakistan stretches over 1600 km north to south and it is about 850 km wide from east to west. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-West and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan Junction for east and west:

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

Location of India:

In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. Both the countries have common border almost 1600 km.

Durand Line:

Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is almost 2250 km which is called the Durand Line. It is a landlocked country and has no seaport for trade. Pakistan is facilitating Afghanistan with transit route.

Central Asian Republics:

In the North-west of Pakistan there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Pakistan's importance for Central Asia:

All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean.

Terms with Central Asia:

Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world. These republics are counted among those regions which produce high agriculture yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

China:

China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahrah-e-Resham (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaborated.

Terms with China:

The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China. Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.

Trade through Arabian Sea:

The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location on an important trade route.

Gulf countries:

The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e. Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan, through the Arabian Sea.

Important seaports of Pakistan:

The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf. Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni, Gwadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.

Terms with Far East Muslim countries:

Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them South-east Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam), South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives) and Sri Lanka are included.

Q4. Write the names of the regions of Pakistan with reference to temperature.

Ans: Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features
The four regions are

- I. The North and North-West Mountainous region.
- II. The Upper Indus Plain.
- III. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley
- IV. The Plateau of Balochistan

Q5. What is the temperature of the Upper Indus Plain?

Ans: Temperature:

Sometimes, the temperature exceeds 50°C. However, during the winters, the temperature decreases and the weather becomes pleasant.

Q6. Write a note on the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Rainfall condition in Pakistan | (b) Glaciers |
| (c) Vegetation (Forest) | |

Ans: (a) Rain-fall Condition in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, there are two rainy seasons.

- I. Monsoon Rains in summer.
- II. Winter Rain.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

I. Monsoon Rains in summer:

Areas of 50 inches rainfall:

An average of 50 inches rain is experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon-winds of summer.

Areas of 10 inches rainfall:

Towards south, it decreases gradually. Southern plain areas include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan receive less than 10 inches of rain annually. Due to it, deserts are found in these areas

Areas of least rainfall:

It does not rain on Baluchistan Plateau and north-west mountains during summer. Due to it, these are dry mountain ranges

II. Winter Rain:

It rains in the northern plains during winter because of western winds. But it is too less to meet our needs. Because of low rain-fall in southern areas, farmers and other people have to face a lot of problems. To meet the requirements of water, it is utmost necessary to construct dams and canals so that agriculture may be developed

(b) Glaciers:

Temperature remains low on the areas having high altitude. Due to this, snow continues to fall there. When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier

Advantages of glaciers:

Abundant snow-fall on our mountains gives rise to the gigantic glaciers. They continue melting slowly in summer and keep our rivers and streams flowing throughout the year

They are a source to provide water to our population, agriculture and industry. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers

Huge glaciers of Pakistan:

Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Rimo and Batura etc. are among huge glaciers of Pakistan

(c) Vegetation (Forest):

Due to variations in climatic conditions of Pakistan, the following types of forests are found here.

i. Evergreen Forests:

Some northern and north-western areas of Pakistan receive more of rain as compared to that of other areas. Evergreen forests are found here. The most important of them are of deodar trees, firs, blue pine and spruce trees (sanoba).

High quality timber-yard is available by these trees. Oak, walnut and chestnut trees are found in abundance. Murree, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Chitral, Swat and Dir are places full of forests.

ii. Foot hill areas:

In the foot-hill areas of the districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Attack, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat, mostly phulahi, kao, jand, acacia, wild olive and black berry trees are found

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

iii. Balochistan:

In Quetta and Kallat Divisions of Baluchistan, besides thorny bushes there are tree of mazoo, Pine Nuts, black berry and poplar.

iv. Plain Areas:

There are some forests in plain areas. They consist of sheesham (The Indian Rosewood Tree), Poplar, mulberry, sumbal, Jamun (Black Plum), dharek and eucalyptus trees. The areas, where these forests are found, include Chhanga Manga, Chicha Watani, Khanewal, Toba Tek Singh, Rakhi Ghulaman Thai, Bahawalpur, Tounsa, Sakkur, Kotri and Guddu. There are forests of Bela along the rivers. Other than these forests, trees can be seen along the National Highways and canals.

Q7. Name the rainy seasons of Pakistan.

Ans: In Pakistan, there are two rainy seasons .

(i) Monsoon Rains in summer.

(ii) Winter Rain

Q8. Which areas of Pakistan receive rainfall of more than 50 inches in summer?

Ans: An average of 50 inches rain is experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon winds of Summer.

Q9. Which areas of Pakistan receive rainfall of less than 10 inches in summer?

Ans: Towards south, it decreases gradually. Southern plain areas include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan receive less than 10 inches of rain annually. Due to it, deserts are found in these areas.

Q10. In which areas of Pakistan, least or no rainfall occur?

Ans: It does not rain on Baluchistan Plateau and north-west mountains during summer. Due to it, these are dry mountain ranges

Q11. What is glacier?

Ans: Temperature remains low on the areas having high altitude. Due to this, snow continues to fall there. When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier.

Q12. Enlist some advantages of the glaciers.

Ans: Abundant snow-fall on our mountains gives rise to the gigantic glaciers. They continue melting slowly in summer and keep our rivers and streams flowing throughout the year. They are a source to provide water to our population, agriculture and industry. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers.

Q13. Write the names of five glaciers located in Pakistan.

Ans: Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Rimo and Batura etc are among huge glaciers of Pakistan

Q14. In which areas of Pakistan evergreen forests are found?

Ans: Some northern and north-western areas of Pakistan receive more of rain as compared to that of other areas. Evergreen forests are found here. Murree, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Chitral, Swat and Dir are places full of forests

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q15. Write names of the climatic zones of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan can be divided into the following regions with reference to the climate

- (i) Sub-Tropical Continental Highland
- (ii) Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau
- (iii) Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland
- (iv) Tropical Coastland.

Q16. Which areas of Pakistan are situated in Sub-Tropical Continental Highland?

Ans: This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarawan, Central Makran and Jhalawan)

Q17. Describe the climate of the desert areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The climate of desert areas in Pakistan is too hot and dry. There is much difference between day and night temperature. Heat waves blow during day-time. Dust storms are also experienced. The southern areas of Punjab and northern as well as southern areas of Sindh have specially the characteristics of deserts

Q18. Describe the climate of Balochistan.

Ans: The climate of Balochistan Plateau is extremely hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. Some areas having high altitude receive snow-fall during winter. This is the driest area of Pakistan.

Q19. How do forests increase the fertility of soil?

Ans: The roots of the trees keep the soil intact. They control the erosion of soil. They hold soil by preventing rain from washing and taking the fertile layer of soil away. Hence, the fertility of soil is maintained.

Q20. Write five advantages of the forests.

Ans: Advantages of the forests:

- (i) **Wildlife:**
Forests are very necessary for wild life (birds and animals).
 - (ii) **Fodder source:**
Forests provide us with different kinds of fruit and seeds. They also provide fodder for animals.
 - (iii) **Economy maintenance:**
Forests play a key role in the economy of Pakistan.
 - (iv) **Providing useful compounds:**
Forests are the source of Lacquer and silk cocoon industry. They also provide us with mushrooms, honey and gum.
 - (v) **Raw material providing:**
Raw material of paper and card board industry is obtained from trees.
- Q21. What steps have been taken by Government of Pakistan to improve forests?**
- Ans:** The government of Pakistan has taken many steps to increase the area of forests. Department of Forestry is trying hard in this connection. Nurseries are established in all the big cities. Plants are available from these nurseries at reasonable prices

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q22. Write the medical and industrial advantages of the forests.

Ans: Industrial advantage:

Forests are the source of Lacquer and silk cocoon industry. They also provide us with mushrooms, honey and gum. Raw material of paper and card board industry is obtained from trees.

Medical advantage:

Herbs are found in the forests. They are used in the preparation of medicines.

Q23. Write names of the endangered species of wildlife in Pakistan.

Ans: The number of snow leopard, Marco Polo Sheep and Brown Bear is decreasing rapidly. The World Wild Life has declared these, animals as endangered species.

Q24. Write the names of five animals found on the less high peaks in Pakistan.

Ans: On less high mountain slopes monkeys, red fox, black deer, leopard, partridge, chakor can be seen.

Q25. Name the species of animals found in plain and desert areas.

Ans: The plain areas of Pakistan are used for agricultural purposes. That's why forests and wild life found on plains are getting shrunk. Jackals, hyenas, mongoose and wolves are found in these areas even today. Chinkara Deer and peacocks are found in desert areas.

Q26. Why is wildlife important? Write the names of national animal and national bird of Pakistan.

Ans: Wild life adds to the beauty of a country. Moreover, they are helpful in maintaining the natural balance.

Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan whereas Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan.

Q27. Enlist any five reasons for decrease of wildlife in Pakistan.

Ans: Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with a variety of wildlife. Following are the reasons of continuous decrease in the growth and reproduction of wildlife.

- (I) Illegal hunting
- (II) Poor planning.
- (III) Continuous increase in human population.
- (IV) Deforestation
- (V) Shortage of water
- (VI) Shortage of fodder due to increase in the number of domestic animals.

Q28. What is natural region? Write the names of five natural regions of Pakistan.

Ans: Natural Region means a region having latitude, relief and structure, climate, vegetation, livestock and ways of living. Pakistan can be divided into following five natural regions.

- (I) Plain Region. (ii) Coastal Region
- (III) Desert Region
- (IV) Tropical and Sub Tropical Region
- (V) Dry and Semi Dry Mountain Region

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q29. What is environment? What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?

Ans: Environment:

All the things and factors around us that affect us directly are called environment. It includes physical features of land, climate, soil, vegetation and other factors.

Classified hazards:

Today, our environment is facing following major hazards

(i) Salinity and water logging. (ii) Deforestation

(iii) Desertification.

(iv) Increase in environmental pollution.

Q30. Write any four the causes of salinity and water logging.

Ans: Following are the major causes of salinity and water logging

(i) Seepage of canal water into ground.

(ii) Uneven fields

(iii) Old and traditional methods of irrigation.

(iv) Repetition of same crops.

Q31. Which measures have been taken by Government of Pakistan to control salinity and water logging?

Ans: The Government of Pakistan has taken following measures to control the problems of salinity and water logging:

(i) By installation of tube-wells, the water table goes down. The water obtained by tube-wells brings decrease in water logging.

(ii) The banks of canals and water channels are strengthened so that water may not seep into the ground.

(iii) Introducing proper system of irrigation fields

(iv) Establishment of laboratories for water and soil testing.

(v) Training and counseling of farmers

Q32. Write five reasons for the decreasing of forests.

Ans: There are many reasons for shortage in forests.

The important reasons are:

(i) Excessive cutting of trees.

(ii) Increase in wood timber needs due to increase in population

(iii) Increase in salinity and water logging.

(iv) Diseases of trees

(v) Decrease in rain-fall.

(vi) Breaking out of fires in forests.

Q33. Enlist any five problems caused by decrease in forests.

Ans: Decrease in forests gives rise to the following problems.

(i) Decrease in the income of the government.

(ii) Increase in soil erosion.

(iii) Climatic changes.

(iv) Decrease in water storage capacity of dams due to sedimentation.

(v) Decrease in wildlife

(vi) Deterioration in environmental beauty and attraction

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q34. Describe any four reasons of desertification.

Ans: Following are some of the important reasons of this decrease.

(i) **Crop repetition:**

When we grow same crops on a piece of land repeatedly, it lessens its fertility. Due to it, the land becomes barren and turns into desert.

(ii) Excessive grazing:

Due to excessive grazing in the fields, the vegetation is uprooted and it changes land into desert.

(iii) Poor cultivation methods:

The use of poor methods of cultivation, cutting of trees rapidly increasing soil erosion are also causes of desertification.

(iv) Population effect:

Saltiness, water logging and fast growing population are also a cause of turning natural land into deserts.

Q35. Write the types of pollution.

Ans: The types of pollution are

(i) Air Pollution (ii) Water Pollution

(iii) Soil Pollution (iv) Noise Pollution

Q36. Briefly describe any two causes of water pollution.

Ans: Some important causes of this pollution are as under.

(a) Domestic waste release:

The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biocidal effect on crops as well as aquatic life.

(B) Ground seepage of polluted water:

The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.

Q37 State any five causes of soil pollution.

Q37: State any five causes of soil pollution.

(i) Releasing used water of houses, and factories.

(ii) Releasing used water of houses and factories.
(iii) Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.

(ii) Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers
(iii) Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.

(iii) Natural disasters such as

(iv) Salinity and water logging.

ADDITIONAL MCO'S

- i. Pakistan and India have fought _____ wars so far.
(a) two (b) three ✓
(c) four (d) five

ii. _____ is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India.
(a) Kashmir ✓ (b) Kasur
(c) Narowal (d) Gilgit

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- iii. Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) East-west
(c) North-west ✓ (d) North
- iv. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the _____.
(a) Line of Control (b) Boundary Line
(c) Pak-Afghan Line (d) Durand Line ✓
- v. China is located in the _____ of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North ✓
- vi. The Arabian Sea is located in the _____ of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) West
(c) South ✓ (d) North
- vii. _____ Mountain Range is situated along the Afghan border to the south of Waziristan Hills.
(a) Himalayan Range (b) Toba Kakar ✓
(c) Karakoram Range (d) Salt Range
- viii. Which range of mountain links Pakistan with China?
(a) Hindu Kush Range (b) Kirthar Range
(c) Pamir Range (d) Karakoram Range ✓
- ix. Central Makran Hills are situated in _____.
(a) Afghanistan (b) Balochistan ✓
(c) Swat (d) Chitral
- x. There are _____ plateaus in Pakistan.
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 2 ✓ (d) 3
- xi. Pakistan is divided into _____ regions with reference to different land features.
(a) 4 ✓ (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
- xii. Pakistan is divided into _____ major parts with respect of Physical feature.
(a) 3 ✓ (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- xiii. Khyber Pass is situated in:
(a) Hindukush (b) Koh-e-Sufaid ✓
(c) Hamalaya (d) Karakoram
- xiv. The length of coastal area of Pakistan is _____.
(a) 700 km ✓ (b) 800 km
(c) 900 km (d) 600 km
- xv. _____ is the desert area of Bahawalpur.
(a) Thar ✓ (b) Sandy Area
(c) Cholistan (d) Inhabited Area
- xvi. The desert of Thar lies in the province of:
(a) Punjab ✓ (b) Sindh
(c) KPK (d) Balochistan

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN - I

Q1. Discuss the accession of states and tribal areas of Pakistan.

Ans: Accession of States and Tribal Areas:

The areas captured by the British and brought under the direct control of the British Crown were called "British India". India at that time was divided into a large number of small and large states. There were many Indian rulers who did not offer resistance to the British advance, they rather decided to remain loyal to the British. The British in turn allowed them to continue ruling their states provided they rendered full support to the British Raj.

A British officer called "Resident" served as a link between the British government and the local ruler in each state. He made sure that the British policies were carried out by the ruler. (The local rulers held the titles of *Rajas*, *Maharajas*, *Mirs*, *Nawwabs*, *Mohammedans* and *Nizam* etc). At the time of independence these princely states were 635 in number.

Apart from British India and the princely states, in certain areas on the north western boundaries of India and in Baluchistan, centuries old laws prevailed and old judicial practices were followed. These areas were never made a part of the British India.

A British officer having the rank of "Political Agent" served as a link between the local tribal administration and the British government. These tribal areas were located on the border of Baluchistan and the NWFP (North Western Frontier Province, now renamed as the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa- KP). Ninety nine percent of the population of this area was Muslim, they became a part of Pakistan as a result of Indian partition in 1947.

Muslim and Non-Muslim members of the provincial assemblies of the provinces sat in separate session and decided whether they wanted the division of their respective province or not and wanted their province to join the Indian Federation or Pakistan.

The non-Muslim members of the Punjab and Bengal assemblies voted for the division of their respective provinces, so the provinces were divided on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim population. The Sind Assembly members opted for Pakistan.

The NWFP was being ruled by a pro-Congress government at that time but the people of the province had expressed their no-confidence on the government by staging protests and taking out procession, and there were sound reasons to believe that the assembly had lost its mandate to rule. In these circumstances the government decided to call a referendum in the province.

Majority of the people decided in favour of Pakistan. Baluchistan had still not attained the status of a province. A Jirga of the tribal chiefs decided that the representative of the province will sit in the legislative assembly of Pakistan. India flouted the efforts of the southern states of Junagadh and Manawadar to accede to

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Pakistan and captured the states through military action. Hyderabad met the same fate.

Hyderabad was a Hindu majority state but its Muslim ruler, who had the title of *Nizam*, wanted his state to join Pakistan. Kashmir was the largest Muslim princely state in India but it was ruled by a Hindu *Maharaja*. Afraid of the mass scale unrest in the state, the *Maharaja* of Kashmir had taken refuge with the Indian government.

Taking advantage of the situation, the Indians staged the drama as if the *Maharaja* had signed a deed of Kashmir's accession with India. After this the Indian forces entered into the state of Jammu and Kashmir and occupied a large part of it.

The princely states located within the Pakistan territory maintained their independent position for sometime but became part of Pakistan one after the other.

With the efforts of the Quaid-e-Azam , ten states had acceded to Pakistan by April 1948. The states that did not accede to Pakistan in the early days were Dir, Sawat Chitral and Hunza located in the area adjoining the NWFP (now KP), Bahawalpur located on the borders of the Punjab and Sind and Kalat, Kharan, Lasbela and Makran in the Baluchistan area. In 1970 all states were dissolved and amalgamated into the neighboring provinces.

Q2. Define Constitution and explain its significance.

Ans: Constitution and its Significance:

Constitution is a state's fundamental law, which stipulates rules and regulation regarding different organs of the state. All states have three basic organs; legislature, executive and judiciary. A constitution determines the composition and mutual relationship of these organs as well as the nature of citizens' relationship with the organs of the state.

Q3. Give a brief survey of constitutional evolution.

Ans: Constitutional Evolution (a brief survey):

After adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly formed a committee to frame guiding principles of the future constitution in the light of the resolution. The constitution makers had to face many practical problems. The greatest difficulty was posed by the geographical position of the country. About 1600 km Indian territory separated the East Pakistan from the West. Confidence between the two wings of the country had started shaking in very early days after partition. The western wing had four provinces but the total population of these four provinces was less than the single province of East Pakistan.

The East Pakistan demanded representation on the basis of population but the four provinces of the West Pakistan insisted that the powers and resources should be distributed between the two wings on the basis of parity, (equal status of East and West Pakistan). The political instability created due to the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan created further hindrances in the way of constitution making.

Differences between the Governor General and the Assembly developed in October 1954. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the Assembly under the charges of incompetence and corruption. The speaker of the Assembly Molvi Tameez-ud-Din challenged the Governor General's order in Sind High Court. The Sind High Court Full Bench agreed with the speaker's contention and declared Governor's order unconstitutional and null and void. The federal government challenged the High Court decision in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Supreme

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Court upheld Governor General's decision and decided that the Constituent Assembly had ceased to exist.

The state of Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. In order to run the state in accordance with the will of its citizens and in order to determine the rights and duties of the citizens of the state, a constitution was urgently required. Obviously a constitution could not be framed in one day. The government of India, before partition, was being run under a constitutional statute called "The Government of India Act 1935". After the creation of Pakistan, certain amendments were made in this act and it was adopted as the temporary constitution of Pakistan.

The Quaid-e-Azam عمران خاں wanted the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan to frame the permanent constitution of Pakistan in very short time.

The Quaid was not only the governor general of Pakistan; he also held the office of the elected president of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. We have already studied in the first chapter that the founders of Pakistan had high moral and spiritual ideals in their minds and they wanted the constitution of Pakistan to be a reflection of these ideas. They also wanted Pakistan's constitution to reflect the true Islamic spirit. The Quaid-e-Azam عمران خاں did not live to see his dreams actualized; he died on September 11, 1948.

Q4. Identify the main aspects of the Islamic Provisions of the 1956 Constitution.

Ans: Islamic Provisions (1956 Constitution):

- i. Only a Muslim could be elected president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- ii. Under the Principles of Policy the state of Pakistan was duty bound to create conditions under which the citizens of Pakistan would be enabled to shape their lives according to the injunctions of the Quran and Sunnah.
- iii. Islamic education was made compulsory, organization of Zakat, Awqaf and Masajid was made the responsibility of the state.
- iv. Adultery, gambling, use of narcotic drugs and drinking of wine was prohibited.
- v. Provision was made for the establishment of an institute of Islamic Learning and Research.
- vi. It was the responsibility of the state to take care that no law repugnant to the spirit of Islam is passed and promulgated.
- vii. It was undertaken that all existing laws shall be amended in accordance with the Islamic spirit. A commission, established under this constitution, shall frame proposals to amend all the present pieces of the legislation in the light of Islamic injunctions.

Q5. Discuss the political background of Ayub Khan Era in detail.

Ans: Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969):

Political Background: From Quaid's Death to Ayub's Martial Law:

The Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was elected governor general on September 14, 1948. Molvi Tamiz-ud-Din was elected the speaker of the Constituent Assembly. After Liaquat, AM Khan's assassination in a public meeting (*Jalsa*) at Rawalpindi on October 16, 1951,

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din took over as prime minister. Ex-finance minister Malik Ghulam Muhammad was appointed governor general in his place. Anti Qadiani Movement (*Tehrik-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwat*) gained momentum and due to large scale violence and agitation martial law had to be imposed in Lahore for two months. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad alleged the prime minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's government of incompetence, as the government had failed to control the agitation. He dismissed the prime minister from his office.

Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistan's ambassador in America was called back and appointed as prime minister. Bogra belonged to East Pakistan, during his period Pakistan's foreign policy took a sharp pro-American turn and Pakistan became a committed American ally in the Cold War international politics. In September 1954 Pakistan joined SEATO and in February 1955 became a member of CENTO. These were American sponsored military alliances and were instituted only to serve the American interest and to contain the advancement of the Soviet Union which America considered to be its biggest enemy. Pakistan did not gain anything out of the membership of these alliances.

On October 24, 1954, Governor General Ghulam Mohammad imposed emergency in the country and dissolved the Constituent Assembly. Bogra resigned on August 6, 1955 and Mohammad Ali took over as Prime Minister.

1956 Constitution was the greatest achievement of Ch. Mohammad Ali. On October 16, 1955 Ghulam Mohammad resigned as governor general on account of acute illness; Iskandar Mirza stepped in as governor general. On October 14, 1955 Ch. Mohammad Ali amalgamated the four provinces of the West wing and created a single province naming it the West Pakistan. On February 29, 1956 the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the first constitution of the country. As the constitution did not provide governor general's office, on March 5, 1956 Iskandar Mirza was elected the first president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The new constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956.

In September 1956, Ch. Mohammad Ali was replaced by the East Pakistan politician Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy. In October 1957 he was replaced by I. I. Chundrigar. Chundrigar's period as prime minister was very short lived (less than three months i.e. October 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957). He was made to quit and Firoz Khan Noon was appointed prime minister. Firoz Khan Noon remained in office till October 7, 1958.

On October 7, 1958 President Iskandar Mirza imposed Martial Law in the country. As Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution, dissolved all the civil government institutions and assumed full powers. Iskandar Mirza was deposed from the office of president and Ayub Khan himself assumed the office sending Iskandar Mirza in exile.

Q6. Highlight the background of the 1962 Constitution.

Ans: The 1962 Constitution:

On February 1, 1960 the BD members through their vote, gave Ayub Khan the right of framing the constitution of Pakistan. Instead of forming a representative body for framing the constitution, Ayub Khan appointed a body of legal experts for this purpose. The Constitution Commission was headed by Justice Shihab-ud-Din.

The president ignored many of the Commission's recommendations and he himself made changes in the draft of the constitution which gave it an entirely new

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

character. The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

Martial Law was lifted on the same day and constitutional government restored. According to Ayub Khan the constitution was a blend of "democracy and discipline", he believed that an independent state, a stable government and an effective administration could only be established on the basis of these two fundamental principles.

Q7. Identify the main aspects of the Islamic Provisions of the 1962 Constitution.

Ans: Islamic Provisions (1962 Constitution):

- i. The state was named 'the Republic of Pakistan' in the original text of the constitution, but it was later amended as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This was done on strong public protest.
- ii. In the 'Principles of Law Making' it was stated that no law will be repugnant to Islam.
- iii. The 'Principles of State Policy' provided that the Muslims will be enabled, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with Islam.
- iv. Teaching of the Holy Qur'an and Islamiat shall be made compulsory for the Muslims of Pakistan.
- v. Proper organization of zakat, waqaf and masajid (mosques) shall be ensured.
- vi. Riba (usury) shall be eliminated.
- vii. Relations with Muslim countries shall be preserved and strengthened.
- viii. The President shall be a Muslim.
- ix. An Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology comprising eminent men in theology, law, economics, etc. to help the legislature, to frame laws in accordance with the teachings of Islam, will be established.

Q8. Narrate the events of the Indo-Pak War 1965.

Ans: Indo-Pak War 1965:

Indo-Pak War is an important event of the Ayub era. In 1962 a border dispute had developed into a small scale war between China and India. Taking advantage of this war, India launched a propaganda campaign and impressed upon the western powers that her security was in danger. She was able to grab large quantities of arms and ammunitions from the USA and other western powers, and in this way India's military might enhanced many times in comparison to Pakistan.

Hazrat Bal is a shrine in Sri Nagar, the capital of the Indian occupied Kashmir, which is highly revered by the Muslims due to a hair of the Prophet

Mohammad (ﷺ) which has been preserved there. In December 1963 the hair of

the Prophet (ﷺ) was stolen from Hazrat Bal. The incident spurred great unrest among the Muslims because they held the Indian government responsible for this event. The Muslims came on roads and started agitation against the Indian occupation army. On the other hand the Indian army occupied a military post of Pakistan in Rann of Kutch area in Sind.

In July 1965, the Pakistan army pushed the Indian troops, trying to cross the international boundary at several points, back in their territory. Feeling the dangers

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

of the situation both countries came to an agreement that they will resolve their mutual issues through negotiation. But practically the situation in Rann of Katch and Kashmir did not improve. The Indian forces crossed the boundary line and occupied the passes of Kargil Sector.

In August 1965, Indian forces also occupied two important military posts in Kashmir i.e. Tewal and Haji Pir. Troops started advancing towards each other's positions in Chamb and Akhnoor sectors. Alarmed by the speedy advance of Pakistan troops in Kashmir the Indians started a full scale war and attacked the Punjab from three sides on September 6, 1965.

Lahore was the prime target of the Indian Army. Fighting heroically, the Pakistan Army stopped Indian advance. On September 20, 1965 the UN Security Council appealed India and Pakistan to cease-fire. On September 23 the cease-fire became effective and the war stopped.

The high spirit, unity, bravery and determination exhibited by the people of Pakistan during this 17 day war added a new chapter in the history of nations. Pakistanis emerged as an honourable and dignified nation in the world. On all fronts Pakistani troops repelled the enemy troops. Bravery and valiance of martyrs like Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed made new history.

Q9. Recognize the economic progress achieved by Ayub Government.

Ans: Economic Progress:

Ayub Government had set economic progress as its prime target from the very beginning and was able to achieve this target to a great extent. Economic and industrial growth rate, recorded in Ayub era was much higher than the preceding decade of fifties. Pace of economic growth was accelerated due to five year economic planning. Most of the development project achieved their targets with success. Second five years plan (1960-65), launched by the Ayub government, worked in favourable conditions and achieved almost all of its targets.

Q10. Which movement led to the end of the despotic Ayub Khan regime?

Ans: End of the Ayub Era:

In the beginning the people had high hopes about the martial law government because this was a novel experience for the people of Pakistan. Ayub Khan was welcomed by the people, as an emancipator who had come to liberate them from the corrupt practices of the politicians. But these high hopes soon started turning into disappointment. The political parties were made ineffective, the differences between the east and the west wings of the country widened to an enormous degree. The demand for equitable distribution of resources and parity between the two wings intensified.

East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman formulated the demands of the east wing people into his famous Six Points. In the first instance the demands were suppressed with iron hand but gradually Mujib's demands became the common cause of the East Pakistan people. Mujib's programme was based on more provincial autonomy for East Pakistan. Many leaders in the west wing labeled this as the programme of East Pakistan's independence.

In November 1968 anti-Ayub agitation reached its climax, political crisis intensified and a condition of chaos and anarchy prevailed all over the country. In February 1969, Karachi became the center of violent anti-Ayub riots. Ayub imposed emergency and made an attempt to re-conciliate with the opposition, and to find a

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

way out by calling a Round Table Conference of opposition parties at Rawalpindi. In this conference the president tried to normalize the situation, he agreed to accept a number of opposition demands, to lift emergency and to release political detainees. In the mean time, in East Pakistan, Molana Bhashani and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman provoked the people to come on roads, resulting in a wave of violent agitation in the province.

Mujib demanded immediate dissolution of One Unit. In these conditions the Round Table Conference could not produce results. The country sunk into a new wave of agitation, strike and lawlessness. In this growing wave of violence many factories were set on fire. When the conditions becomes uncontrollable Ayub Khan once again imposed martial law in the country, he handed over power to the Army Commander in Chief Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan. Yahya Khan abrogated the 1962 constitution.

Q11. Write a note on Yahya Khan Regime 1969-71.

Ans: Yahya Era (1969-1971):

Ayub Khan had proclaimed a heavy and long term agenda of economic development at the time of assuming power. Yahya Khan made no such high claims. He assumed power on March 25, 1969 and assured the nation that his only agenda was to hold elections and to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people as soon as possible. He kept his pledge. The election conducted by him were the most fair and free elections of the country's history.

Q12. Discuss the key aspects of the LFO promulgated by Yahya Khan.

Ans: The Legal Framework Order (LFO):

On March 30, 1970 Yahya Khan issued a Legal Framework Order. The LFO stipulated basic roadmap for election and transfer of power i.e.

The National Assembly will consist of 313 members. Three hundred seats will be filled through general election, 13 seats will be reserved for women. On the basis of population the East Pakistan was given 169 (162 general and 7 women), and the West Pakistan was given 144 (138 general and 6 women) seats. Number of Provincial Assemblies seats was also specified. The National Assembly was mandated to frame constitution within 120 days.

Yahya Khan appointed the new Election Commissioner on July 28, 1970. All the princely states, that up till that time were enjoying a special status, were annexed with Pakistan. The province of West Pakistan was dissolved and the four provinces were revived. The democratic principle of one-man-one-vote was upheld. East Pakistan politicians welcomed the LFO because East Pakistan's population was larger than the total population of the four West Pakistan provinces and the LFO promised representation on the basis of population.

Q13. Highlight the result of Elections 1970.

Ans: Elections 1970:

Elections under the LFO were held in December 1970 on the basis of adult franchise. The elections were transparent and free, but unfortunately the election results proved fatal for the solidarity of Pakistan. The Awami League could not get even a single seat in the west wing; on the other hand, it captured 160 out of 162 general seats in East Pakistan.

The secret of Awami League's landslide victory was its 6 points programme which was based in provincialism. In two out of the four West Pakistan provinces

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

(The Punjab and Sind) Pakistan People Party emerged as the single majority party but in East Pakistan it was not able to put up even a single candidate. In West Pakistan the People's Party had absolute majority. The four provinces of West Pakistan had 138 general seats in the National Assembly; Pakistan People Party won 81 out of this number.

EXERCISE

Q1. Tick the correct option.

- i. The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of _____ house/s under the 1956 constitution of Pakistan.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- ii. Martial law was imposed in Pakistan in October _____.
A. 1956 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1959
- iii. The basic democracies ordinance was promulgated in the year _____.
A. 1956 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1959
- iv. The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of _____ house/s under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- v. The second five years plan was launched and completed during _____ period.
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Liaqat Ali Khan
C. Ayub Khan D. Zia-ul-Haq
- vi. Ayub Khan transferred power to Yahya Khan on _____ 1969.
A. 25 March B. 25 April C. 25 May D. 25 June
- vii. On _____ 1965, India attacked Punjab from three sides.
A. 6 September B. 7 September C. 8 September D. 9 September
- viii. Hyderabad, Manawadr and Junagarh were the _____ majority states.
A. Hindu B. Sikh C. Muslim D. Christian
- ix. The Objectives Resolution was passed on _____ 1949.
A. 12 March B. 14 August C. 11 September D. 25 December
- x. As a result of 1971 war, _____ Pakistani soldiers were arrested as prisoners of war by the Indian army.
A. 70000 B. 80000 C. 90000 D. 100000

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- xii. The states of Kalat, Kharan, Lasbella and Makran were amalgamated in the year _____.
A. 1947 B. 1952
C. 1970 D. 1975

xiii. In the land reforms introduced by Ayub Khan, upper limit for irrigated land was fixed at _____ acres.
A. 25 B. 500 C. 1000 D. 5000

xiv. The Governor General _____ dissolved the Constituent Assembly in 1954.
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Ghulam Muhammad
C. Ayub Khan D. Sikandar Mirza

xv. After Independence, the _____ city was designated as the capital of Pakistan.
A. Karachi B. Islamabad
C. Lahore D. Dhaka

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. C	iii. D	iv. A	v. C
vi. A	vii. A	viii. A	ix. A	x. C
xi. C	xii. B	xiii. B	xiv. A	

Q2. Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines.

Q.i Narrate the services rendered by Liaquat Ali khan briefly.

Ans: Services of Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims of the Sub-continent:

Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951) was a barrister by profession; he joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. After that time he devoted his entire life for the well-being of the Indian Muslims. He was elected general secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936 and a member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1945. He was appointed finance minister in the interim government formed by Lord Wavell in October 1946. The budget given by him broke the back of Hindu money lenders and industrialists who contributed exorbitant amounts to the Congress fund and the Congress in turn protected their interests.

Liaquat Ali Khan's budget was welcomed by the oppressed classes for being a "poor man's budget". Due to his sincere and tireless efforts for the cause of the Muslim nation he was able to gain the confidence of the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ. He was called the Quaid's right hand. Liaquat Ali Khan became the first prime minister of Pakistan after independence, he held this position till he was assassinated in a public meeting (*jalsa*) at Rawalpindi. Liaquat Ali Khan always stood side by side with the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ and rendered unforgettable services for the cause of the nation. The Objectives Resolution passed by the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1949 was such a great initiative for which Liaquat Ali Khan will be remembered forever in the history of Pakistan. In 1950 he presented the outlines of the proposed constitution of Pakistan in the form of Basic Principles Committee Report. The report, however could not materialize due to later developments.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q.ii When was Objectives Resolution passed? Write three important points of this resolution.

Ans: The Objectives Resolution (1949):

In March 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted the guiding principles for the future constitution of Pakistan. The principles were framed into a document, known as the Objectives Resolution. The resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949.

Salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

Following are the salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

- Sovereignty of the universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone
- The state will exercise its powers through the elected representatives of the people
- The principles of democracy, liberty, tolerance and social justice will be upheld.
- The state will enable the citizens of Pakistan to shape their lives according to the principles laid down by Quran and Sunnah
- Fundamental Rights of the non-Muslims shall be protected non-Muslim citizens shall be free to act according their religion and culture
- Fundamental Rights of the common citizens shall be safeguarded, independence of judiciary shall be ensured.

By adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly discharged its paramount duty of setting standards for the fundamental character of the state of Pakistan.

Q.iii Write three important points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1959.

Ans: The Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1959):

Ayub Khan wanted to reform the Pakistani society according to his own political and social philosophy. The Muslim Family Law Ordinance was an important step in this direction; through this initiative he wanted to improve the lot of Pakistani women. The religious circles opposed the ordinance and called it un-Islamic.

- The ordinance, however, created a sense of security in the women
- The Muslim Family Law Ordinance set up the system of the registration of Nikah and registration was made compulsory
- Husband's right of second marriage was limited and written permission from the first wife was made mandatory
- Early marriage was prohibited
- Divorce was made difficult and reconciliation was encouraged, women were given a right to seek divorce (*Khula*) through courts.

Q.iv Write a brief note on the basic democracies system introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: The BD System (Basic Democracies System):

In 1959 Mohammad Ayub Khan promulgated the Basic Democracies Order. This order established Basic Democracies System, shortly known as the BD System. In the beginning 80 thousand BD members were elected from both provinces (40 thousand from each provinces East Pakistan and West Pakistan).

In addition to the powers of local administration, the BD institutions were given conciliatory powers in minor cases of judicial nature. The BD members

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

elected the president and the members of the National and the two provincial assemblies. In the case of difference of opinion arising between the president and the National Assembly the cases could be referred to the Electoral College (the body of BD members) for referendum.

A four tier local self government system was established under the BD system. Four tiers of the system in ascending order were: the Union Council, the Tehsil Council, the District Council and the Provincial Council.

Q.v Write short note on the agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: Agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan:

Land Reforms:

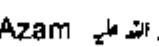
Shortly after taking over as president, Ayub Khan instituted a Land Reforms Commission in 1958. In a short period of four months the Commission submitted its report. Under these reforms, land holding was limited to 500 acres irrigated and 1000 acres non-irrigated (*barani*). This was an important step toward the elimination of the feudal system. The landless and the tenants were given a chance to buy, in easy installments, the land surrendered by the big land owners.

Preference was given to the tenants already cultivating the land. Small scattered pieces of land owned by one owner were consolidated to make a single unit. The farmers were facilitated, through easy loans, to install tube-wells.

In order to improve the drainage system, mega projects like the Tarbela and the Mangla Dam were launched with the help of the World Bank and the friendly countries. For the eradication of water-logging and salinity tube-wells were installed in large numbers. Special attention was paid to enhance the produce of grains and fruit. High yield varieties were imported. Steps were taken for the development of livestock. The ADBP (Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan) played very important role in the progress of agriculture sector during this period. Observers called Ayub era the Green Revolution era.

Q.vi Narrate the Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan in his own words.

Ans: Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan:

The Quaid-e-Azam  was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan.

He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

Q.vii Write a brief note on 1965 presidential elections.

Ans: The Presidential Elections (January 1965):

Presidential elections under BD system were held in January 1965. Quaid-e-Azam's sister Miss Fatima Jinnah contested the election against Ayub Khan as the joint candidate of five political parties.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

According to election results Fatima Jinnah was defeated in the election, but the general public refused to accept the result as fair. The opposition alleged the government of mass scale rigging in the election and started a movement for restoration of democracy.

Ayub tried to suppress the movement with iron hand but failed and ultimately he was forced to resign. On March 25 1969 Ayub Khan transferred power to the army Chief General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, who took over as president and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i Write a note on problems faced by Pakistan immediately after independence.

Ans: Early Problems:

The state of Pakistan had to face many problems in the early days of independence:

1. Deceit in the Demarcation of Boundaries:

For the purpose of demarcating the boundaries between the two newly created states of India and Pakistan, a Boundary Commission was formed with Cyril Radcliffe as its head. The decision of this Commission laid the foundations of the Kashmir problem.

Kashmir was the largest Muslim state in India, the only road that connected India with Kashmir passed through Pathankot tehsil of district Gurdaspur. In the initial partition plans Gurdaspur was shown as a part of Pakistan, but later it was given to India. If Gurdaspur were not given to India there would be no land access for India to reach Kashmir. The Radcliffe Award provided Indians with road access to Kashmir, making it possible for them to move their forces into Kashmir and occupy the state.

Accession of Hyderabad and the South Indian princely states of Junagadh and Manawadar created similar problems. All these were Hindu majority states but their Muslim rulers had decided to join Pakistan. Indians not only refused to accept their decision, they rather moved their armed forces in the states and captured them by force. The Indian National Congress in this way, defied all the principles she had undertaken to honour as a part of the partition plan.

2. Problems of Mass Migration:

Due to untimely and badly planned partition and the large scale massacre of the Muslims by the Sikhs the Muslims of the East Punjab were forced to leave their homes and migrate to Pakistan in large numbers. This created enormous social and economic problems.

The newly created state of Pakistan had to bear the responsibility of providing shelter and bread to these refugees who were homeless and helpless and were more than ten million in number.

3. Administrative Problems:

In its early days the state of Pakistan was faced with acute administrative problems as well. Most of the employees in the British administration had been Hindus. The Hindu government servants migrated to India, they had to be replaced by the untrained and unskilled local recruits. Karachi, the capital of the new state of

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Pakistan, lacked the basic infrastructure required for running a state's machinery. Government offices were set up in military barracks and tents.

The Pakistan government did not even receive its share of the office equipments from India. The government offices had to work without the supply of basic stationery items.

4. The Canal Water Issue:

During the British period the canals irrigating the Indus Basin worked as an excellent and integrated drainage system. This drainage system, one of the biggest of its kind in the world, was cut into two parts in 1947 as a result of the partition of India and the upper heads of the three big rivers i.e. Sutlej, Bias and Ravi, as well as many head-works like Madhupur Headworks at Ravi and Ferozpur Headworks at Sutlej fell in the Indian control. As a result of Indian occupation of Kashmir, towards the end of year 1947, the situation further deteriorated as the upper heads of river Jhelum and Chenab also became part of the Indian occupied territory.

By assuming control over the water courses of Pakistan, India gained a position in which she could cause damage to Pakistan's agricultural economy by cutting Pakistan's water supplies. In April 1948, India demonstrated her negative potential by cutting water supplies of vast areas in the vicinity of Lahore; crops grown on thousands of acres were damaged.

5. Unfair Distribution of Assets and Economic Problems:

Pakistan was deprived of its due share of money. Government employees who had opted to serve India destroyed official records before leaving Pakistan. Most of the factories, military equipments and hospitals had become non-functional as the migrating staff had damaged the equipments by making away with the parts.

6. Unfair Distribution of Military Assets:

It was decided, as a part of the partition plan, that the British Indian Army and its assets shall be divided between India and Pakistan. To execute the plan a committee was formed with the British Commander-in-Chief as its head. When the committee started working Indians maneuvered and made it impossible for the committee to continue its work.

At the time of partition there were 16 ordnance (ammunition) factories in the united India; all these factories went to India. Consequently the state of Pakistan had to start with an army which was very small and had extremely poor resources. The little military equipments sent to Pakistan were mostly out of order; same was the condition of the naval vessels and aircrafts.

Q.ii What efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam for the solution of problems in the early days of Pakistan?

Ans: Efforts by Quaid-e-Azam's حکومت in the early days:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other opponents of Pakistan were confident that demand for Pakistan would never materialise. They believed that the Pakistan scheme was not viable administratively and financially. They predicted that if India were divided the partition shall be undone in very short time and India will soon reunite. The problems faced by the newly formed government of Pakistan were of enormous magnitude, and at one time it seemed that the speculations of the Congress pundits were about to come true and the country was about to collapse.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ worked day and night to solve the problems faced by Pakistan in early days the people of Pakistan who had great love for the Quaid, stood by his side and with the grace of Allah Almighty the problems were solved with astonishing speed. In the following lines we shall review some of the more significant steps taken by the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ acting as the first Governor General of Pakistan, we shall also study some important pieces of advice rendered by him on important issues of national importance for the guidance of the nation.

1. Constitution Making:

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan. He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

2. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

The rehabilitation of refugees was a problem of enormous magnitude for a newly created and economically crippled state like Pakistan. The problem was managed excellently under the able guidance of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ on his appeal the local people came forward to help their brethren who had been uprooted from their homes and were in miserable condition. The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ established a "Refugee Relief Fund" to which people donated generously.

3. Establishment of the Government:

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ became the first governor general of Pakistan, he appointed Liaquat Ali Khan as the first prime minister of Pakistan. The Quaid also exercised his discretion in the selection of ministers; he formed a small cabinet of able and competent persons. Although by virtue of his neutral position as governor general, the Quaid was not supposed to interfere in the matters of the cabinet yet the cabinet decided to work under his guidance. He himself presided over cabinet meetings and guided the ministers on matters of national importance.

4. Guidance for the Public Servants:

After independence the responsibilities of the civil and military administration of Pakistan had increased manifold. The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ infused new spirit of confidence in the civil servants and encouraged them to work day and night for national uplift.

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ addressed the public servants in Karachi, in October 1947; he expressed deep sympathy with those who had lost their relatives in the partition turmoil. Addressing on March 25, 1948, the Quaid warned the public

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

servants to change their colonial attitude. He reminded them that they were no more the rulers of the people, they were now their servants

5. Confidence Building:

The enemies started making hostile propaganda against Pakistan from the very first day of her birth. They were spreading rumors that Pakistan was not economically viable and that she would soon collapse like a house of cards. The Quaid felt that the nation was being unnerved by the propaganda, and that this situation called for an urgent remedy. The Quaid, despite his failing health, made extensive tours of the country, he met the people, addressed them, gave them courage and hope, and assured them that Pakistan was destined to live forever and that the conspiracies of its enemies will soon die off. His speeches built the confidence of the nation and infused in the people a new zeal and enthusiasm.

6. Other Initiatives:

- Karachi was designated as Pakistan's capital.
- The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said that Urdu would be adopted as Pakistan's national language
- For the solution of the economic problems the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ instituted "The Pakistan Fund", people contributed generously to this fund. Arrangements for the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan were made in a record period of eleven months. On July 1, 1948 the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ inaugurated the State Bank in Karachi
- The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ instituted the "Federal Court" as the first step towards the establishment of a national judicial system, this was the highest court of the country, which later came to be known as the 'Supreme Court of Pakistan'

Q.III Narrate the salient features of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.

Ans: The 1956 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

After the approval of the Governor General the Constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956

Following are the salient features of the constitution:

- The State of Pakistan was for the first time declared to be the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan"
- The constitution was moderately flexible and had the quality of adjusting itself to the changing circumstances
- "Guiding principles of State Policy" were made part of the constitution
- Safeguards were provided for the citizens of Pakistan.
- Federal system of government was established. The federation consisted of one Federal and two provincial governments; one in the east and the other in the West Pakistan. Federal government enjoyed vast powers
- The British parliamentary system was adopted with necessary adjustments. Prime minister was the head of federal executive, the National Assembly elected the prime minister. Provincial executive heads were called chief ministers, who were elected by the respective provincial assemblies.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- Unicameral Legislature was established. both the provinces were represented on the basis of parity in the federal legislature
- This was a Republic type of constitution. The head of the state, who was called President was elected by the National Assembly and the two provincial assemblies.
- Every Pakistani citizen who had attained the age of 21 was eligible to vote.
- The president could dissolve assemblies in the states of emergency

Q.iv Enlist the causes and events of the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Separation of the East Pakistan:

The biggest parties of East Pakistan and West Pakistan, the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party respectively, could not agree on any formula for the formation of government. On the other hand, in August 1971, by signing a military pact with the Soviet Union the Indians strengthened their position and gained the power they required for the breaking of Pakistan. In November 1971 the Indian forces crossed the international borders and entered East Pakistan.

Mukti Bahini, the terrorist wing of the Awami League started attacking the positions of Pakistan army and providing support to Indian Army. Border skirmishes gradually developed into a full scale war. India opened new fronts on West Pakistan borders. The Pakistan army was cut into two parts, its position in East Pakistan was even more miserable; it was to fight on two fronts, the local rebels on one side and the Indian Army on the other.

On December 16, 1971 Indian troops entered Dacca and the Pakistan Army had to surrender. More than 50 thousand Pakistani soldiers and officers were taken prisoner and transferred to Indian camps. Bangladesh was officially proclaimed a republic on December 21, 1971.

Q.v Describe the important points of the 1962 constitution.

Ans: The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

Following are the salient features of the constitution:

Salient Features of the 1962 Constitution:

- Presidential system was adopted, president was the centre of all executive powers. The System of Basic Democracies was provided constitutional cover. BD members were made the electoral college for the election of the president and the assemblies. The number of BD members, 80,000 in the beginning, was enhanced to 1,20,000.
- The president was the executive head of the state. Cabinet members and the two provincial governors were selected by the president and they were answerable only to him. Their tenure of office was fixed by the president and he could remove them any time he liked.
- The president, the members of the National Assembly and members of the two provincial assemblies were elected under an indirect electoral system in which the BD members served as the electoral college (body of electors).
- A unicameral legislature was established at the centre; it was called National Assembly

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- In the case of disagreement between the president and the National Assembly the president could call a referendum and refer the matter to the electoral college (body of the BD members) for final decision.
- A Supreme Judicial Council was provided. The council was to be constituted of the chief justice and the two most senior judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judicial Council could enforce a code of ethics for the judicial officers and a judge could be removed only on the recommendation of the Council.
- No tax could be levied without the prior approval of the National Assembly.
- The original draft of the constitution did not carry a chapter on fundamental rights, no guarantees for the safeguard of human rights were provided. This omission invited strong popular protest as a result of which a comprehensive list of fundamental rights was added in the constitution.
- President was given enormous powers, the ministers were only accountable to him, and he was in a position to control the law making process in the National Assembly through his ministers. He had the power to reject a law passed by the National Assembly. The process of removing the President from his office was very difficult.

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How was the first Constitution Assembly formed? What was the structure of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

Ans: Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79. Moulvi Tamaz-e-Din was appointed as the first speaker of the assembly.

Q2. Which constitution was adopted by the first parliament of Pakistan?

Ans: A provisional constitution was adopted with some modifications in Indian Act of 1935 until the new constitution was introduced. According to this constitution, Federal System was launched in the country. Under provisional constitution, the constituent Assembly that also had the role of Central Parliament was summoned for its first session.

Q3. Write two administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?

Ans: Administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence:

- (i) The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated.
- (ii) There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationary and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air.

Q4. How many princely states were in India at partition and what was the British plan of their independence?

Ans: During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- Q5. After partition, which states were occupied by Indian Armed Forces?**

Ans: No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action.

- Q6. Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?**

Ans: On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. This was called the "Objectives Resolution". The resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution.

- Q7. Which states could not join any country after partition of sub-continent?**

Ans: A large number of princely states were situated between Pakistan and India. Most of the states took their decisions. However, no decision could be made about the fate of Jammu & Kashmir, Junagadh, Manavadar states.

- Q8. Which states were occupied by Indian Army after partition?**

Ans: The rulers of Junagarh and Manavadar announced their accession to Pakistan but India occupied them through military action.

The states of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir were also occupied by Indian army.

- Q9. Describe the written features of the Constitution of 1956.**

Ans: Features of the Constitution of 1956:

- (i) The constitution of 1956 was a written constitution
 - (ii) It was not a detailed constitution.
 - (iii) The constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules
 - (iv) The Objectives Resolution was included in the Constitution as a preamble.

ADDITIONAL MCO'S

- i. First Constituent Assembly consisted of _____ members.
 (a) 66 (b) 67 (c) 68 (d) 69 ✓

ii. Liaquat Ali Khan joined the All India Muslim League in _____.
 (a) 1920 (b) 1921
 (c) 1922 (d) 1923 ✓

iii. India and Pakistan have fought _____ wars.
 (a) Three ✓ (b) Four
 (c) Five (d) Six

iv. When was the 1st constitution of Pakistan enforced?
 (a) 12th April 1973 (b) 23rd August 1973
 (c) 14th August 1973 (d) 23rd March 1956 ✓

v. General Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution of 1956 in:
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955
 (c) 1957 (d) 1958 ✓

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- vi. Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reform in _____.
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959 ✓
- vii. The second constitution of Pakistan was enforced on:
(a) 7th October 1958 (b) 23rd March 1961
(c) 8th June 1962 ✓ (d) 8th June, 1963
- viii. Bangladesh was established in:
(a) 1965 (b) 1970
(c) 1971 ✓ (d) 1975
- ix. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ made _____ the capital of Pakistan.
(a) Peshawar (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Karachi ✓
- x. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on _____, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.
(a) 12th October 1946 (b) 14th October 1950
(c) 16th October 1951 ✓ (d) 28th October 1955
- xi. The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on _____.
(a) 20 February 1947 ✓ (b) 23 March 1947
(c) 14 April 1947 (d) 28 May 1947
- xii. General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in _____.
(a) March 1955 (b) August 1956
(c) October 1958 ✓ (d) November 1971

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (SHORT QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

1. Short Answers

1. " Violence, " and "" to set terms of female violence.

Ans. The use of physical force or coercion in which injury or death, can occur. psychological violence comes in the category of deprivation of something. Female violence is gender violence refers to the woman's physical condition. Mental damage in the reproductive stage.

2. Why it is wrong to argue according to what violence a woman is accusing of?

Ans. This argument therefore is invalid because it is not only violence which proves the, victim as guilty.

3. Female violence is guilty on what account.

Ans. Rich and poor, rural, urban, religious, criminal violence, female non-religious educated, uneducated people have to know that a woman is already a victim of violence.

4. Punjab women's security act of 2016 are crimes of violence act supporting counterterrorism deals with what?

Ans. Punjab women's protection in 2016 deals with the following crimes under Act of violence2016: providing emotional and psychological upheaval, the absence of legitimate rights, domestic abuse without distress, economic and cyber-crimes to pursue a woman and so on.

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PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-1

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

Q1. State the meaning of Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Meaning of Ideology:

Ideology represents the collective consciousness of a group of people in a particular phase of history. The ideology keeps people united and shows them a direction to move forward. Since the Muslims constitute overwhelming majority of the people of Pakistan, Islam forms the basis of the collective consciousness of the Pakistani people, which is called "Pakistan Ideology".

Q2. Discuss the significance of Ideology.

Ans: Significance of Ideology:

All nations agree upon certain basic principles and undertake to be guided by these principles. They fix their targets in the light of these principles. This set of principles, forms their ideology. Ideology motivates a nation to move forward with a sense of direction.

EXERCISE

Q1. Fill in the blanks by picking up the most appropriate choice from the brackets.

- i. The Quaid-e-Azam جعفر, addressed the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on August _____ 1947.
A. 11 B. 12 C. 13 D. 14
- ii. The Quaid-e-Azam said that in an Islamic state, _____ is the sole centre of allegiance.
A. Allah B. Prophets
C. angles D. humans
- iii. Allama Iqbal said: "State authority except an interpreter of _____ has no place in the social structure of Islam".
A. law B. system of government
C. religion D. orders
- iv. Basic principles of the state policy were set forth by the Quaid-e-Azam in his _____ address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- v. The set of ideas that unites a people are called _____.
 A. ideology B. culture
 C. philosophy D. psychology

vi. Islam identifies human groups on the basis of _____.
 A. Faith B. language
 C. race D. geography

vii. Geographically, Pakistan is a part of _____.
 A. south Asia B. central Asia
 C. north Asia D. Eastern Asia

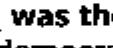
viii. _____ session of the All-India Muslim League was presided over by Allama Iqbal.
 A. 1920 B. 1925 C. 1930 D. 1935

ix. Allama Iqbal said _____ is the basis of our progress.
 A. ijtehad B. nationhood
 C. poetry D. state

x. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan died in _____.
 A. 1896 B. 1897 C. 1898 D. 1899

xi. Islamic ideology has two basic principles Tauheed and _____.
 A. faith B. iman
 C. raisalat D. ideology

xii. _____ was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British democratic system is not suited for India.
 A. Allama Iqbal B. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
 C. Quaid-e-Azam D. Liaqat Ali Khan

xiii. Quaid-e-Azam  pronounced the guiding principles of state policy that there would be no _____ discrimination in Pakistan.
 A. religious B. political
 C. economic D. social

xiv. Allama Iqbal delivered a historic address as the president of all India Muslim League allahabad session _____.
 A. 1930 B. 1933
 C. 1934 D. 1935

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. A	iii. A	iv. A	v. A
vi. A	vii. A	viii. C	ix. A	x. C
xi. C	xii. B	xiii. A	xiv. A	

Q2. Answer each question in 3 to 5 lines.

Q.i Give definition of Ideology.

Ans: Definition of ideology:

Ideology is a set of ideas and beliefs shared by a large group of people. Ideology forms the basis of a political, cultural, social or economic system. People of

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q.ii Explain source of Ideology.

Ans: Sources of Ideology:

Ideology is not formed in a day; it is shaped after a long process of development and evolution. It can neither be implemented through an executive order nor imposed as law. It has its root in a nation's history, traditions, customs and religion, these are the major source of ideology.

Q.iii Describe and explain Pakistan Ideology.

Ans: Explanation of Ideology of Pakistan:

After the British occupation, the Muslims of India were taken by a setback. They were given a new sense of direction by the able leadership of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and later by Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The Muslims of India moved forward into the light of their firm Islamic belief under the guidance of their leadership and were able to establish an independent Muslim state- Pakistan. The course of action adopted by the Muslims of India independent for the achievement of a Muslim state, is called "Pakistan Movement" and the philosophy guiding this movement is known as "Pakistan Ideology".

Q.iv Explain fundamental principles of Pakistan Ideology.

Ans: Fundamental principles of Pakistan Ideology:

Pakistan Ideology is derived from Islam. Islamic faith is based on two fundamental principles. Tauheed (Oneness of Allah) and Risalat (finality of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W)).

Q.v Write a short note on the economic basis of the Pakistan movement.

Ans: Economic Deprivation of the Muslims:

In the beginning the impact of Sir Sayyid's efforts to spread modern education among Muslims was very limited. Majority of the Muslims, under the influence of emotional leaders cherished the dreams of reviving the glorious Muslim past and ignored Sir Sayyid's appeals to learn English and join modern educational institutions. The result was Muslims' backwardness in all walks of life. They had lagged far behind of the Hindus who had taken early initiative by adopting British education system and by entering into the services of the British government.

With the passage of time the Muslims were utterly deprived of their share in agriculture, industry and commerce. They were greatly suffering at the hands of Hindu money-lenders.

Leaders like the Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal believed that the Muslims would not progress economically unless they were emancipated from the Hindu exploitation and were allowed to flourish in an atmosphere of political independence.

Q.vi State briefly Sir Sayyid role regarding the two-nation theory.

Ans: Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Two Nation Theory

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British system of democracy was not suitable for Indian conditions. He argued that the two major nations of India the Hindus and the Muslims had different religious and cultural backgrounds. Sir Sayyid warned the Muslims not to let their identity as a Muslim nation lost into a multi-national Indian

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

identity. He wanted the Muslims to assert themselves as a separate and distinct nation.

Sir Sayyid's idea of separate Muslim nationhood, developed into two nation theory was later, able to guide the Muslims to the attainment of a homeland for them.

This homeland was named "Pakistan", and for that matter, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan deserves the merit of being the real originator of the two-nation theory and the founder of the initiative which subsequently developed into Pakistan movement.

Q.vii Explain role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan with reference to two nation theory.

Ans: Role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan with reference to the Two Nation Theory:

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term 'Two-Nation Theory' due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.

The Muslims are a separate nation in every respect because their civilization, culture, language, customs and philosophy of life are different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and push to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.

Q.viii Give statement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ in relation to non-Muslim minorities in Pakistan.

Ans: Statement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ in relation to non-Muslim minorities:

Non-Muslim Citizen will be treated on the Basis of Equality:

Addressing the first constituent assembly, the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ pronounced the guiding principles of the state policy. He emphasized that the rights of the non-Muslim minorities in the state of Pakistan will be equal to those of the Muslim majority. The Quaid said:

".....you are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any region or caste or creed -that has nothing to do with the business of the state....We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State" (August 11, 1947)

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i What is meant by "Two Nation Theory"? Define and explain.

Ans: Two-Nation Theory: Origin, Evolution and Explication:

Two Nation Theory means that there are two nations living in the subcontinent which are Hindus and Muslims. These two nations are totally different from each other on the basis of their customs, religions and social and moral values.

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two- Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan.

So far as the evolution of Two-Nation Theory is concerned, we will evaluate some personalities and their thoughts. These personalities belong to different periods.

Two-Nation Theory and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory" due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.

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Two-Nation Theory and Allama Muhammad Iqbal ﴿﴿﴾:

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ﴿﴿﴾ presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims. He said:

"The Muslims would not allow that their religious, political and social rights are usurped. Therefore, I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Baluchistan put together into a single state."

Two-Nation Theory and Chaudhary Rehmat Ali:

In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

Two-Nation Theory and Quaid-e-Azam ﴿﴿﴾:

Quaid-e-Azam ﴿﴿﴾ was a firm advocate of Two- Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State." Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address Quaid-e-Azam ﴿﴿﴾, said

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics, different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, One as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Subcontinent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically.

Q.ii Explain pronouncement of Allama Iqbal on Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Pronouncement of Allama Iqbal on Ideology of Pakistan:

Iqbal's struggle for the cause of the Muslim nation in India, his revolutionary poetry and his philosophy of action and sustained effort, made him the beloved leader of the Indian Muslims.

Following are the salient points of Iqbal's philosophy of Muslim nationhood.

Muslim Nationhood is Based on Islam:

Iqbal said that the force that binds Muslim nationhood into a unity was not based on colour, race or geography; it was based on *faith* and *Iman*. He said " . . . Islam is something more than a creed, It is also a community, a nation. The membership of Islam as a community is not determined by birth " (March 9, 1938)

Patriotism is an Islamic Trait:

Iqbal had always rejected the Congress notion of secular nationalism, on this some critics blamed Iqbal of being unpatriotic; repudiating this he said:

"Nationalism in the sense of love of one's country and even to die for its honour is a part of the Muslim's faith. It comes into conflict with Islam only when it begins to play the role of political concepts and aims to be a principle of human solidarity." (March 9, 1938)

Ijtihad is a Pre-requisite of Progress:

Iqbal believed that scholars of a Muslim society should, on the basis of their enlightened judgments, solve the problems arising in the modern age in the light of the *Quran* and *Sunnah*. Iqbal suggests that:

"The only course open to us is to approach modern knowledge with a respect but independent attitude and to appreciate the teachings of Islam in the light of this knowledge, even though we may be led to differ with those who have gone before us." (December 13, 1928)

Islamic System is based on Democracy and Equality:

Iqbal outlined two basic principles of an Islamic constitution in the following words:

- (a) "The law of Allah is absolutely supreme. Authority (state authority) except an interpreter of the law has no place in the social structure of Islam".
- (b) All the members of the community have a right of being dealt with on the basis of absolute equality.

Muslim Independence is the only Solution of India's Problems:

Iqbal believed that if the nations of India remain constantly at war with each other, they will destroy their entire cultural heritage. Economic conditions of their people will deteriorate to an unimaginable extent and they will not be able to find an honourable place in the comity of nations. Later developments testified that Iqbal's

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

apprehensions were right. In his famous presidential address delivered in 1930 at the Muslim League session held at Allahabad, Iqbal said:

"The formation of a consolidated Muslim North-West Indian state appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India."

Solution of the Muslims' Economic Problems lies in the Implementation of Islamic Law:

In a letter written to the Quaid-e-Azam on May 28, 1937, Iqbal showed great concern over the economic hardships of the Muslims of India. He said that the problem of the Muslims' economic distress can be solved by the implementation of the Islamic economic system in a practicable form. The political, economic and social system of Islam, he believed, can only flourish in an independent Muslim state.

Q.iii Explain pronouncement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ on Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Pronouncement of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ on Ideology of Pakistan:

The Quaid-e-Azam did not look at the Indian problem as communal; he rather believed, that the problem was of international character. The Congress leadership blamed the Muslims of being a reactionary community and accused the Quaid of being factionalist and sectarian. This allegation was stupid and unfair for a moderate and positive thinking statesman like him. The Quaid-e-Azam's demand for Pakistan was not based on the sentiment of Hindu hatred. For years together he had worked hard to bring the two nations to the mutually agreeable terms of constitutional agreement, but the Hindu extremists thwarted all the efforts made by him in this direction. The Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ vision of Pakistan and his ideas on Muslim nationhood can be understood in the light of the following abstracts taken from his speeches and statements:

The Muslims will not accede to Hindu Domination:

Addressing the historical 23rd March 1940 Muslim League session the Quaid-e-Azam made it clear:

"The Muslims of India will never accede to a constitutional scheme which results in the establishment of the Hindu domination in India".

Muslims are a Separate Nation: The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"Islam and Hinduism are not religions in the strict sense of the word but are in fact different and distinct social orders and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, socials, customs and religions. They belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of life are different. To yoke together two such nations under a single state must lead to destruction. Muslims are a nation by any definition of a nation. Therefore there is a need of separate state where they could lead their lives by their own values and religion".

(Presidential Address, The All India Muslim League Lahore Session 22nd March 1940)

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Independent State; a Pre-requisite of the Muslim Progress:

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homelands, their territory, and their state. We wish to live in peace and harmony with our neighbours as a free and independent people. We wish our people to develop to the fullest our spiritual, cultural, economic, social, and political life, in a way that we think best and in consonance with our own ideals and according to the genius of our people".

(Presidential Address, The All India Muslim League Lahore Session 23rd March 1940)

Islam is the Basis of our National Unity:

After the creation of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ gave a call to the nation to unite on the basis of Muslim brotherhood he said:

"Islam has taught us this, and I think you will agree with me, whatever you may be and wherever you are, you are a Muslim. You belong to a nation now. You have carved out a territory, vast territory, it is all yours; it does not belong to a Punjabi or a Sindhi or a Pathan or a Bengali, it is yours."

(Address to a three hundred thousand crowd in Decca; March 21, 1948)

Democracy, Equality and Justice: Foundations of Islamic Constitution:

Explaining the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"The constitution of Pakistan has yet to be framed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today they are as applicable in actual life as these were 1330 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught us equality of man, justice and fairplay to everybody. We are the inheritors of the glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan "

(Radio Address to the People of the USA recorded in February 1948)

Sovereignty Belongs to Almighty Allah; Quran is the Source of Ultimate Guidance:

Enlisting the guiding principles of an Islamic state the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said:

"Fundamentally, in an Islamic state all authority rests with Almighty Allah. The working of an Islamic government is conducted according to the Quranic principles and injunctions. In an Islamic state, neither its head nor any parliament or an institution or an individual can act absolutely in any matter. Only the Quranic injunctions control our behaviour in the society and in the politics "

(Address at the Othmania University Hyderabad; August 1941)

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Fighting Poverty and Exploitation:

Our National Objective:

Addressing the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam پاکستان, observed:

".... Now, if we want to make this great state of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people and especially of the masses and the poor." (August, 11 1947)

Non-Muslim Citizen will be Treated on the Basis of Equality:

Addressing the same session the Quaid-e-Azam پاکستان, pronounced the guiding principles of the state policy. He emphasized that the rights of the non-Muslim minorities in the state of Pakistan will be equal to those of the Muslim majority. The Quaid said:

".....you are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any region or caste or creed -that has nothing to do with the business of the state.....We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State" (August 11, 1947)

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Subcontinent?

Ans: In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two-Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan.

Q2. What did Allama Muhammad Iqbal پاکستان, mention in his famous Allahabad address?

Ans: In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, Allama Iqbal demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture. He said:

"The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The life of Islam as cultural force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization in a specified territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the best interests of India and Islam"

Q3. How did the War of Independence prove fateful for the Muslims?

Ans: When the war of freedom (1857) was over, the Muslims were oppressed very badly. Although the Hindus supported the Muslims in this war, but they

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

declared that only the Muslims were responsible for all their actions in the war. Thus they acquitted themselves of any responsibility. The Muslims were the targets of the wrath of the British. So they suffered a lot and faced serious consequences.

Q4. How did the British oppress the Muslims after the War of Independence?

Ans: The British, dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs especially from Army. They shut the doors of employment to the Muslims. Despite having the required qualification for some job, the Muslims were deprived of it. On the other hand, the Hindus were offered jobs even if they had less qualification as compared to the Muslims.

The Muslims were deprived of their properties. Their properties were confiscated. Some Muslim landowners were turned out of their lands. Their properties and lands allotted to the Non-Muslims. The Muslims became tenant cultivators instead of owner of the land.

Q5. How did Sir Syed describe the misery of the Muslims?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has depicted this miserable condition of the Muslims in the following words: "No calamity has descended from heaven that had not searched the house of the Muslims before it came down to the earth."

Q6. What did Quaid-e-Azam say in his support to Two-Nation Theory?

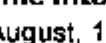
Ans: Quaid-e-Azam (عمران) was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation and they must have their homeland, their territory and their state."

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

- i. The Muslims ruled the Sub-continent for _____.
(a) Centuries ✓ (b) 50 year
(c) 20 year (d) 10 year

ii. During British rule the Muslims were _____.
(a) happy (b) awarded
(c) punished (d) oppressed ✓

iii. Pakistan came into being on _____.
(a) 14th August, 1947 ✓ (b) 14th February, 1948
(c) 14th September, 1948 (d) 14th April, 1948

iv. Quaid-e-Azam  said very clearly that the rights of the _____ will be fully protected in Pakistan.
(a) Hindus (b) Chinies
(c) Muslims (d) minorities ✓

v. _____ was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory".
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ✓ (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali (d) Radcliff

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- vi. _____ presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims.
- (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ✓
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Abul Kalam Azad
- vii. _____ provide security to the people.
- (a) Rights
(b) Laws ✓
(c) Duties
(d) Truth
- viii. War of independence was fought in _____.
(a) 1867
(b) 1856
(c) 1857 ✓
(d) 1858
- ix. Who has Supreme authority in Islam?
(a) Almighty Allah ✓
(b) parliament
(c) President of the state
(d) People
- x. Who gave the Presidential Address in the Resolution of Lahore (23rd March 1940)?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی ✓
(b) Tiger of the Bengal A.K Fazl-ul-Haque
(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan
- xi. Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal پاکستانی ✓
- xii. In which century did Pakistan come into being?
(a) Eighteenth
(b) Nineteenth
(c) Twentieth ✓
(d) Twenty first
- xiii. The ideology of Pakistan is based on _____.
(a) Collective System
(b) Programme
(c) Progressivism
(d) Islamic Ideology ✓
- xiv. When did Allama Muhammad Iqbal پاکستانی address at Allahabad?
(a) 1929
(b) 1930 ✓
(c) 1933
(d) 1940

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-2

THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN

Q1. Recognize how was the Indian National Congress formed?

Ans: Indian National Congress:

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Its founder was a retired British Civil Servant Allan Octavian Hume who took this initiative with the blessing of the British government. Varnesh Chandra Banerji, was its first president.

Purpose of Indian National Congress: The Congress claimed to be an organization meant for representing the entire Indian population. It further claimed that it will look after the interests of all the communities living in India to whatever religion, cast, creed or area they belonged to.

Q2. Illustrate the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan سید احمد خان played in educational system of the Indian Muslims.

Ans: Role of Sir Sayyid in educational system:

Sir Sayyid, the most prominent Muslim leader of the time, was of the opinion that the Muslim community of India should adopt modern British Education System. In order to educate the Muslims in the modern British tradition he established many educational institutions, the Mohhammadan Anglo Oriental (MAO) School Aligarh, established in 1875, was the most important of these and was upgraded as MAO College two years later in 1877. Mohhammadan Educational Conference was instituted in 1886.

Sir Sayyid also published a magazine, Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq and for many years this served as his organ of social reform. Inspired by Sir Sayyid's initiative for the uplift of the Educational standard of the Indian Muslims other institutions were established in different parts of India. Islamia College Lahore, Sindh Madrasa-i-Ul-Islam Karachi and Islamia College Peshawar are the most well-known.

He wanted the Muslims to acquire excellence in the field of modern education and to address the government directly for the safeguard of their rights. He believed that the Muslims should secure a place for themselves in the newly emerging system on the basis of merit and capability. The time proved the truth and wisdom of Sir Sayyid foresight.

Q3. What were the intentions of the partition of Bengal?

Ans: Intentions of the partition of Bengal:

Bengal was a vast British Indian province and it was very difficult for a single governor to manage the remote parts of the province from the capital Calcutta. Sometimes it took weeks of time to travel from one part of the province to another. Keeping in view the administrative difficulties, the viceroy Lord Curzon decided to partition the province into two parts. The partition of Bengal was a great turning

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

point in the history of Muslim India. It gave a spur to the Muslim awakening movement.

Q4. How the partition of Bengal became beneficial for Muslims. Analyze it?

Ans: Benefit for Muslims:

In 1905 the eastern part of the province was demarcated into a new province namely the Province of East Bengal and Assam with its headquarters at Dacca. The partition was made on purely administrative grounds but its consequence proved greatly beneficial for the Muslims. The newly demarcated province of East Bengal had an overwhelmingly Muslim population. Hindus were outraged over the partition and they demanded the annulment of the partition.

With the passage of time the Hindu movement got more violent and anti-partition Hindu extremists started terrorist activities to get the partition annulled. The government was cowed and annulled the partition in 1911; the two provinces were again amalgamated into one large province of Bengal. The annulment came as a great setback to the Muslims; however, it gave them a lesson.

The Muslims came to realize that they could trust neither the Hindus, nor the British for the protection of their rights; they must learn to rely on their own strength. The Congress claimed to be a national party but on the question of partition it behaved like a sectarian Hindu organization.

Q5. What was the Indian Council Act 1909?

Ans: Indian Council Act 1909:

After the partition of Bengal, a deputation consisting of thirty five eminent Muslim leaders had a meeting with Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on October 1, 1906. The deputation briefed the viceroy about the demands of the Muslim community of India. The Viceroy's attitude was very encouraging. He sympathized with the Muslim demands and promised to take them up with the British government. Most of the Muslim demands, including the demand for joint electorate, were granted in the Government of India Act 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms. This marked the political beginning of Two-Nation-Theory.

Q6. When did the partition of Bengal declare?

Ans: The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911, although the government had declared it as a 'settled matter'.

Q7. Why were Muslims killed at Cawnpore?

Ans: On August 3, 1913 many Muslims were killed at Cawnpore, these Muslims were staging an agitation to express their grief over the demolition of a part of a mosque. Muslim demands were totally ignored.

Q8. Which country sided with Turkey in the World War I?

Ans: The Khilafat of Turkey was greatly venerated by the Indian Muslims as the centre of global Muslim fraternity and the leader of the Muslim Ummah. In the World War I Turkey sided with Germany and opposed the Britain. The Indian Muslims were grieved over the anti-Khilafat British policy which was likely to end in total disaster of the Turkish Empire.

Q9. When did Italy occupied Tripoli?

Ans: Tripoli was an important part of the Turkish Empire. In the year 1911, Italy occupied Tripoli and Italian troops committed indiscriminate slaughter of the Muslim

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

population. The Indian Muslims observed all these developments very keenly; they were gloomy and depressed over the plight of their Muslim brethren and were infuriated against the British rulers.

Q10. What were the thoughts of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ regarding Indian independence?

Ans: Thoughts of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ, who was up till that time a member of the Indian National Congress, was a great advocate of the Indians' right of self-determination. This principle, at that time, was known as 'home rule'.

The Quaid-e-Azam believed that the goal of Indian independence would be achieved within no time if the Congress and the Muslim League join hands to struggle for it.

Q11. What was the main theme of Nehru report?

Ans: Nehru Report:

Under the extremist influence the Congress started deviating from the Lucknow Pact in general and the Muslim demand for separate electorate in particular. Under the changed circumstances a committee was formed for the review of the Lucknow Pact and for framing new constitutional proposals. After its president Pandit Motilal Nehru's name, the Committee's proposals were named "Nehru Report". The Report was published in August 1928. Nehru Report totally ignored the Muslim demands put forward by the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ as "Delhi Proposals".

Q12. What was Quaid's reaction after the ignorance of Muslim demands in Nehru report?

Ans: Quaid's reaction:

The Quaid-e-Azam was greatly disappointed at the Nehru Report. He called a meeting of the All India Muslim League at Delhi (1929) and presented a fourteen point formula, which he declared, were the minimum demands of the Muslims. The Muslim League framed Jinnah's fourteen points into a resolution and made it an official document by adopting it as a resolution.

Q13. What was the reaction of Hindus after presenting the fourteen points given by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ Fourteen Points:

Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ Fourteen Points provided good ground for Hindu-Muslim unity but the congress arrogantly refused to accept them and kept insisting on the Nehru Report.

Q14. Why a round table conference was called by the British Prime Minister?

Ans: Round table conference:

The Simon Commission was sent to India by the British government with a purpose to prepare a constitutional formula acceptable for both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Congress and the Muslim League rejected the Commission's proposals.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

The Quaid-e-Azam addressed a proposal to the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to call the Indian leaders to London for a round table conference. The British government agreed and the Conference was convened.

Q15. What were the results of the first session of the round table conference?

Ans: First session of the round table conference:

Three rounds of talks were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ، Allama Iqbal and other prominent leaders represented the Muslims in different sessions of the Conference.

The Congress boycotted the first session. Gandhi attended the second session, he tried to convince the parties to accept the Nehru Report, failing which he returned to India and did not participate in the third session. The NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkwa) and Sind were given the status of full provinces; this was the only substantial Muslim achievement resulting from the Conference.

Q16. Illustrate the results of the second session of the round table conference?

Ans: Second session of the round table conference:

After the second session of the Round Table Conference the findings and recommendations of the British government were formulated into a "Communal Award". These proposals formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1935.

The Government of India Act did not satisfy Congress demands. In the session of the Central Legislative it was bitterly criticized. The Assembly, however, on Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ proposal resolved to adopt the provincial part of the Act.

Q17. What was the result of the elections of the provincial assemblies?

Ans: Elections of provincial assemblies:

Elections of the provincial assemblies under the government of India Act 1935 were held in February 1937. The election results were not very encouraging for the Muslim League. The Muslim League could win only 109 out of the 485 Muslim seats. Muslim League's performance in the Muslim majority provinces was even more disappointing.

The Congress won absolute majority in five out of the eleven provinces, in three other provinces the party was able to form coalition governments in collaboration with other parties. The Congress ruled badly. This period was marked with political corruption and high handedness of the party over the government.

These governments introduced schemes like Viddya Mandir and Gandhiji's Wardha.

Q18. Highlight the background of "Bande Matram".

Ans: Bande Matram:

The Congress government took steps to replace Urdu with Hindi and tried to introduce "Bande Matram" as official anthem. This song had anti-Muslim background and provoked hatred against the Muslims.

Q19. Why the Muslim League supported the efforts of British War?

Ans: World War II started on September 3, 1939 with Britain's declaration of war against Germany. British Indian government followed suit two days later. Viceroy Lord Linlithgow requested the Indian political parties, especially the Congress and

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

the Muslim League, to cooperate with the war efforts of the British government. Gandhi and Nehru imposed pre-conditions they wanted an assurance that the Indian government will be handed.

The Quaid-e-Azam  said that the Muslim League was ready to cooperate if the government assures that India will be given independence at the end of War, and Muslim League's demands will be incorporated in the future constitution of India. On viceroy's assurance the Muslim League pledged to support the British war efforts. Congress governments resigned in protest.

Deliverance Day:

The All India Muslim League marked the occasion of the Congress resignation by observing a "Deliverance Day" on December 22 1939. The Muslims expressed relief at the termination of the oppressive Congress rule.

Q20. Write the salient features of Cripps Mission.

Ans: The Cripps Proposals (1942):

The British had to face military setbacks during the early years of the World War II. This made the need for Indian support more pressing. Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet and an old personal friend of Gandhi and Nehru, was sent to India in the year 1942. His purpose was to explore the possibilities of a compromise with the Indian political parties.

The crux of the British proposals which Cripps carried was the creation of an Indian Union after the end of war. The Union was to be given a 'dominion status', which implied complete internal independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth. It was proposed that the provinces will be given a right to opt out of the proposed Indian Union and establish independent governments of their own. This provision was not acceptable for the Congress as it amounted to disintegrating India which Congress could not tolerate. The Muslim League also rejected the scheme simply because it did not concede her demand for Pakistan in clear terms.

The Congress knew that the British were negotiating from a weaker position. It was written on the wall that the British were now going to leave India. In August 1942 the Congress Working Committee taking advantage of the government's weaknesses, made a call for immediate withdrawal of the British government from India. A warning was given that if the 'Quit India' call was not conceded, the Congress will resort to civil disobedience and call the people to resist and violate government authority. The government reacted firmly. The Congress was banned and the highest Congress leaders, including Gandhi, were arrested the very next day. The Muslim League adopted a moderate stance. Anticipating the Allied Forces' victory and its aftermath, like a great visionary, the Quaid-e-Azam decided to co-operate with the British. He knew that if the British left India without dividing her, the Muslims will be left helpless and entirely on the mercy of the hostile Hindu majority. He said that the 'Quit India' movement was a blackmail tactic and that the Muslim League would not allow the Congress to dictate its terms to the government and would not allow the British to quit India without dividing her.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q21. Describe the impact of the 1945-46 general elections on the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Elections (1945-1946):

Elections of the central and provincial assemblies were held in the winter 1945-46. The results manifested a complete upset for the Congress so far as the Muslim seats were concerned. The Congress won an overwhelming majority of the non-Muslim vote. Muslim vote turned out in great majority in support of the Muslim League's demand for a separate homeland.

Surprisingly, the Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the central legislature and 446 out of a total 495 Muslim seats in the provincial assemblies. The Muslim voter, thus, shattered the Congress claim that it was the only and the sole representative of all the Indian people. Election results, which according to Nehru, manifested "religious hysteria", virtually divided India into two.

The Muslim League was able to form governments in Muslim majority provinces except the Punjab and the NWFP. In the Punjab, the leader of the government-supported Unionist Party, Khizar Hayat Tiwana was able to form government with the help of the Sikhs and the Congress members. Congress government in the NWFP was headed by Dr. Khan Sahib; he was able to form government with the help of Hindu members.

Q22. Discuss the role of Interim Government in advancing the Pakistan cause.

Ans: Interim Government (1946-1947):

Next step was the formation of an interim government for the implementation of the Cabinet Mission Plan. This government was to consist of the Indian representatives. Negotiation to form the interim government proved difficult beyond expectation. The Muslim League, betrayed by the Viceroy, time and again, had decided to withdraw her approval of the Plan. Congress immediately, on Muslim League's decision of withdrawal, announced its willingness to join the interim government. The Viceroy then invited the Muslim League to join the interim government. The Muslim League accepted the offer in the larger Muslim interest. This government, however, did not function well; simply for the reason that both the major partners (The Muslim League and the Congress) had no willingness to cooperate, each had joined the government only to let the opponent down.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

EXERCISE

Q1. Fill in the blanks to make appropriate statements.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. B	iii. C	iv. D	v. D
vi. B	vii. A	viii. A	ix. A	x. B
xi. C	xii. C	xiii. B	xiv. B	xv. B

Q2. Answer the following questions in three to five lines.

Q.i What was Sir Sayyid's ﴿ ﴾ attitude towards the Indian National Congress?

Ans: Sir Sayyid's ﴿ ﴾ attitude towards the Indian National Congress:

Sir Sayyid was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim collaboration, which he believed, was a pre-requisite of the progress of India, but he did not agree with the Congress philosophy of a single Indian nationhood and disagreed with its politics of agitation. He criticized the Indian National Congress and advised the Muslims to abstain from joining the Congress, he clearly said that the Congress represented only the Hindu community and was by no means a representative of the entire Indian population.

Q.ii Write a short note on Simla Deputation.

Ans: The Simla Conference (1945):

Viceroy Lord Wavell had already declared that he intended to establish an Executive Council in India which will act as interim government. This Council will be all Indian except the Defense Member and the Viceroy himself. The Hindus and the Muslims will be given equal representation in the Council. To discuss the formation of the proposed Council as well as the programme of transfer of power, the Viceroy met the leading Indian politicians in a Conference held at Simla in June 1945.

The Muslim League delegation was headed by the Quaid-e-Azam ﴿ ﴾ himself. The Congress delegation included number of Muslim leaders. The Congress claimed that it was a national party and represented all the Indian communities including the Muslims. The Congress demanded that it should be given a right to appoint members on seats reserved for Muslims in the Viceroy's proposed Executive Council.

The Quaid said that the Muslim League had won all the by-election, held on the Muslim seat, during last two years. He asserted that only the Muslim League had a right to nominate members against the quota specified for the Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lord Wavell announced failure and the Conference broke on 14th July.

Q.iii What were the primary objectives of the Muslim League at the time of its formation?

Ans: Primary objectives of the Muslim League:

The All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka on December 20, 1906 with the prime objective of safeguarding and protecting the interests of the Indian Muslims and to convey their demands to the British government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means. The second objective of the Muslim

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

League was to foster feelings of goodwill and understanding between the Muslims and other Indian communities

The founders of the Muslim League believed that the party should not indulge in the politics of agitation, as the Congress had done. But in the following years, the Muslim League leadership started feeling that the government was not trustworthy and the changed circumstances demanded that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress to get rid of the foreign rule

Q.iv Write a short note on Delhi Convention.

Ans: The Muslim Representatives' Convention and the Delhi Resolution (1946);

An All India Muslim League Legislators' Convention was held in Delhi from 7th to 9th April 1946. About 500 central and provincial assembly members elected on Muslim League's ticket attended the Convention. The Convention adopted a resolution. The Delhi Resolution demanded that the Muslim majority provinces be integrated into a completely sovereign, independent state, Pakistan. From the Muslim League, this was the first resolution of its kind which spoke unambiguously about the state of Pakistan comprising all Muslim provinces of the subcontinent

Q.v Write a short note on Jinnah Gandhi talks.

Ans: Jinnah-Gandhi Talks /Correspondence (1944);

Gandhi, the most influential of all the Hindu leaders, was released in May 1944 on health grounds. Soon after his release, Gandhi requested the Quaid-e-Azam جعفر آزم, to hold talks with him on the question of Muslim demands and the future political system which was to be established in India after the impending British departure. The Quaid-e-Azam agreed and a series of meetings took place between the 9th and 27th of September at the Quaid's residence in Bombay. Unfortunately these negotiations ended without agreement.

The Quaid failed to convince Gandhi on the Muslim demand for a separate homeland and the philosophy of the Lahore Resolution. Gandhi insisted that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress unconditionally in its struggle for independence against the British and both the parties should solve internal problems through mutual consultation after independence has been achieved. The Quaid argued that the problem of Muslim independent homeland should be decided before the British leave India.

World War II ended in August 1945 leaving the British militarily victorious but financially bankrupt. The new British government expressed its desire to entrust Indian government to the Indian hands without unnecessary delay.

Q.vi Why Quaid-e-Azam جعفر آزم, was given title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity and who gave him the title.

Ans: In order to bring the two parties closer the Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League in 1913. As a member of India's two most influential political parties Muhammad Ali Jinnah started to work for his long cherished objective of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and consequently the independence of India.

On Quaid-e-Azam's جعفر آزم suggestion and due to his efforts the Muslim League and the Congress held their session jointly at Bombay in December 1915 and later at Lucknow on 30th and 31st of December 1916. It was decided that both

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

the Muslim League and the Congress would submit to the government, a jointly agreed scheme of constitutional reforms for India

The scheme known as the "Lucknow Pact 1916" was based on the principle of self-government for India. Under this scheme the Indian National Congress, for the first time agreed to accept Muslim demand for separate electorate. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, an eminent Indian leader gave Jinnah the title of the "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity", and he really deserved it.

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i Write a note on "The Lahore Resolution".

Ans: The Lahore Resolution 1940:

The Muslim League met for its 27th annual session in Lahore from 22nd to 24th March 1940. A resolution was introduced by the Bengal premier A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq on 23rd March and was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the general body of the participants on March 24th. The participants represented the entire Muslim community of India. The most important part of the resolution read,

"Geographically contiguous units be demarcated into regions... in which the Muslims are numerically a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute Independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

The resolution was originally called 'Lahore Resolution' but later it came to be known as 'Pakistan Resolution'. This name was given by the hostile Hindu press and readily picked up by the Quaid-e-Azam  In the following seven years the Lahore Resolution was referred to as the sole document formulating Indian Muslims' unanimous national aspirations.

In April 1940, All India Muslim League Madras session adopted the Lahore Resolution verbatim (without any amendment in the text) as Muslim League's official 'mission statement' and it was made a part of the All India Muslim League Manifesto. Some people objected that the Lahore Resolution was based on the demand of 'states', not a single state and it was absolutely silent on the question of uniting the northwestern Muslim majority areas of India with northeastern Muslim majority areas into one state. (These areas were later called West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively). The confusion was resolved in the Muslim Legislatures' Convention held in Delhi on April 9, 1946.

Involvement in the World War-II impelled the British to make an all out effort for the solution of the Indian problem. Since the Congress represented the majority community and was in a better position to dictate her terms on the British rulers and exploit matters to her benefit. It was only through the Quaid-e-Azam's leadership, his exceptional negotiation skills and his wise timely decisions that the Muslims were able to overcome all obstacles and make their way to independence successfully and triumphantly.

Q.ii Write a detailed note on the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Ans: The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

In 1946 the British government sent three senior members of the British Cabinet as a last attempt to preserve the unity of the Indian federation. These members were Lord Pethic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. The

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Mission was entrusted with the difficult task of reconciliation between the Congress and the Muslim League. Members of the mission discussed matters with the high ranking Congress and Muslim League leaders including the Quaid-e-Azam. Offers made by the Mission members to the leaders of the two major parties were turned down one after the other. On May 16, 1946, the Cabinet Mission announced its Plan with the assertion that the proposals were final and could not be amended or negotiated upon. The two major Indian political parties were free to accept or reject the Plan as a whole.

Salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

Following were the salient features of the Plan:-

a. **Establishment of an All India Union:**

India will be a federation consisting of the British India and the princely states. The federal government will control foreign affairs, defense and taxation. Union will have its own Parliament and executive.

b. **Provincial Grouping:**

The Provinces were divided into three groups; group A was to consist of the six Hindu majority provinces, group B of the three Muslim majority provinces of the west i.e. Sind, the Punjab and the NWFP and group C of the two Muslim majority provinces of the East i.e. Bengal and Assam.

c. **Internal independence of the Provinces:**

It was proposed that the members of the Constituent Assembly will meet in three separate groups to make the constitution of their respective provincial groups. Ten years after the first elections, held under this constitution, the legislative assemblies of the provinces will be free to decide whether the province wanted to maintain its status or it wanted to opt out of the provincial group.

d. **Formation of the Interim Government:**

The Cabinet Mission also proposed that a provisional government be established to run India till the making and implementation of the Constitution. The Cabinet was to be all Indian.

The Muslim League accepted the Plan with the hope that the Grouping Scheme will ultimately lead towards Pakistan. Nehru interpreted the Plan as "an appeal and an advice". He said that the constituent assembly, as a sovereign body (having a Congress majority, obviously) shall have the power to amend the Plan. Looking at the Congress intentions the Muslim League also decided to withdraw its acceptance.

Q.iii Enlist and explain important events taking place from Third June Plan to the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: **The Third June Plan and the Creation of Pakistan (1947):**

The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a statement in the Parliament on 20th February 1948, declaring that India will be given independence by June 1948. Viceroy Wavell was replaced with Mountbatten. He was entrusted with a mission to make a peaceful transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands.

After prolonged negotiations with the Indian leaders Lord Mountbatten was able to work out a partition plan. The Muslim League and the Congress both gave their approval to the proposed partition plan. Mountbatten flew to England to get the

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

approval of the British government on the plan which was readily accorded. The Partition Plan was announced on 3rd June 1947 by the Viceroy.

The day after the Third June Plan was announced Mountbatten announced that the British will transfer power to the newly created states of India and Pakistan on 15th August 1947 and not in June 1948 as fixed earlier. Both the Muslim League and the Congress announced their acceptance of the plan officially by the mid of June. The Indians decided to accept Mountbatten as their first Governor-General. The Quaid-e-Azam, however, decided to keep the office of the Governor-General for himself. This decision annoyed Mountbatten whose revenge on the state of Pakistan caused serious troubles for our state in the years to come.

The Punjab and Bengal Assemblies voted for the partition of their respective provinces. Sindh Assembly and Balochistan Jirga decided to opt for Pakistan. A referendum was held in the North West Frontier Province from 6th to 17th of July. Majority of the voters were reported to have voted in favor of Pakistan. Dr. Khan Sahib and his party, the Red Shirts, which had ruled the NWFP with Congress support, in the past, boycotted the referendum.

The British government passed the Indian Independence Act on 15th July 1947. The Act reaffirmed the principles envisaged in the Third June Plan. Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission headed by Cyril Radcliffe for demarcation of boundaries in the Punjab and Bengal. The Boundary Commission Award, also known as the Radcliffe Award, was completed and submitted to the viceroy on 10th of August and announced on 17th of August, three days after the creation of Pakistan. During this period viceroy Lord Mountbatten made substantial changes to the Award and deprived Pakistan of certain Muslim majority areas in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. In this way the original scheme of partition was shamefully betrayed only with a purpose to please the Congress leadership.

Mountbatten flew to Karachi to transfer power to the newly created state of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan took over as the first Prime Minister. Territory of the state of Pakistan was divided into two parts. These two parts, known as East Pakistan and West Pakistan, were separated by thousands miles of hostile Indian land.

Q.iv Write a note on the objectives and policy of the British Imperialism in India.

Ans: British Colonialism: Its Objectives and Strategies in India:

Before the advent of the British, the Muslim rulers had concentrated all their efforts to improve their internal governance they paid little attention to develop a strong naval force as the British and the other European powers had done. At that time seafaring was emerging as the most effective means of international communication. The Indian rulers failed to understand its importance and did nothing to develop naval force or sea trade. The European powers had developed great military might and were controlling the high seas. Powerful western countries conquered many Asian and African countries. The British entered the Indian sub-continent in the guise of traders, gradually turned their trading posts into arsenals, conspired against the local rulers, and defeated them with the help of local traitors. The British East India Company established trading posts on the southern shores of India in the early years of the seventeenth century; these trading posts grew in

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

number and size and turned into arsenals with the passage of time. The East India Company had started its operations as a trading company, but its conspiracies against the Indian rulers soon revealed its political ambitions. Nawab Siraj ud Dolah of Bengal (martyred 1757) and Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu of Mysore (martyred 1799) were its first victims. These freedom loving Muslim rulers of South India had offered resistance to the expansionist British designs.

In 1857 the British East India Company ruthlessly suppressed the uprising of Indian soldiers. These brave Hindu and Muslim freedom fighters, who were extremely disorganized and had no central command, were easily defeated by the British armed forces. The British deposed the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, arrested him and sent him to Rangoon. In 1858 the East Indian Company was dissolved by the British government and India came under the direct rule of the British Queen.

Two terms commonly used with reference to the British rule in India deserve special consideration i.e. "colonialism" and "imperialism". Colony is a country or area ruled by another country, the practice of occupying other countries for rule is called "colonialism". The policy of extending the rule of a country over other countries is called imperialism. Since the people of colonized countries never accept foreign occupation willingly the colonizing or imperial powers have to apply brutal force to subdue the colonized people. Suppression and economic exploitation are the natural outcomes of the colonial system. People of the colonized countries resist foreign rule, the ruthless force applied for the suppression of the resistance turns the colonial system into imperialism. The British colonizers applied all imperialistic tactics in the governance of India, once the richest country of the world and referred to as "the gold sparrow", was plundered continuously for a period of three hundred years by the British. The British army banked on India for the best lot of its soldiers. British profits from India were so exorbitant that the British wanted to stay for the longest possible time in this land. For this purpose they used many tactics, they adopted the policy of "divide and rule". To weaken the Hindu Muslim unity from time to time they played up one community against the other by assuring the one their support and backing.

Imperial British Indian policy:

In the following passages we will try to understand the imperial British Indian policy under different heads.

a. **Government:**

The British deprived the Muslims of their centuries old authority by means of treachery and conspiracy. The British felt that the Muslims would not welcome this change, they were probably right. On the other hand there were Hindus who thought the British were their emancipators. The Hindus were the majority community and it was in the best interest of the British to win their support.

b. **Education:**

The British rooted up the centuries old Muslim education system and replaced it with a system of their own. The new system was designed with a purpose of producing clerks and low grade staff to work in the offices of the government. This new system of education was a strong tool for the strengthening of the British control over India. Doors of the government services were open only to those who had gone through the new British education system. The conservative

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Muslims resisted the new western education system, they believed that the modern education system would make the younger generation of Muslims utterly ignorant of their history and their glorious past. The Hindus welcomed the British education system as a great opportunity; they joined the British educational institutions and started entering into government services in great numbers.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, was a great Muslim leader of the time, he felt the gravity of the situation. He warned the Muslims that by shutting the doors of western education on them, the Muslims would, as a nation, lose their position in the future of India. Another important thing to remember is that during the Muslim rule, literacy rate in India had been extremely high, in the British period it dropped to a level which was terribly low.

c. **Politics:**

The British remained in India nearly for three and a half century (1600-1947). During all this period the highest recorded number of the British nationals present in India was 40,000. The British ruled a vast and populous country with this meager presence is a miracle of history, this was made possible only due to their superb techniques of governance.

d. **Building of Infrastructure:**

The British rulers paid great attention to the building of basic infrastructure in India. They gave India an irrigation system, which is best of its kind in the world. Metalled roads, railways and telegraph were for the first time introduced in India during this time. Printing press, machine driven industry and mining techniques were introduced in the sub-continent during the British era.

Q.v Give an account of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's खास role in the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's खास Role in the creation of Pakistan:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's name stands on the top of the Muslim leaders who led the Muslim independence movement in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. The nation gave him the title of the Quaid-e-Azam.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah entered into active politics in 1897. In that year he participated the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. He joined Muslim League in 1913 but did not resign Congress membership. At that time he was of the opinion that Hindu-Muslim unity was a pre-requisite of the Indian liberation from foreign rule. He tried hard to bring the leaders of the two parties closer. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the outcome of his efforts.

The success which the Quaid-e-Azam खास achieved in the shape of Lucknow Pact was short-lived. Extremist Hindus, who were not prepared to yield any concession to the Muslim soon overpowered the Congress. The Quaid-e-Azam was utterly disappointed over the Congress attitude and at last resigned Congress membership in 1920. Another reason was the Civil Disobedience Movement the Congress had launched. After quitting the Congress he devoted all his energies for the advocacy of the Muslim rights. He reached the conclusion that only the Muslim League was in a position to safeguard the Muslim rights, because it was the only political party working under a progressive and enlightened manifesto and representing the entire Muslim community of India. The Quaid was also

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

disappointed by the attitude of extremist Congress leadership. In a moment of utter disappointment he once said "The Muslims can never expect justice and fair treatment from the Congress government." Despite all this the Quaid maintained a compromising attitude towards the Congress. Disregarding all Hindu extremism, the Quaid-e-Azam took lead in accepting the Cabinet Mission Plan; the Plan was based on the principle of a federal India.

Cabinet Mission's Plan was interpreted by the Congress leaders like Nehru and Patel in such a way that it becomes unacceptable both for the Muslim League and the British and it had to be abandoned. The Congress leaders did not accept the claim of separate Muslim nationhood; they blamed the Quaid-e-Azam ~~of~~ for being communalist. In reality the Quaid was a broad minded Muslim statesman. For a long period of time he was a strong advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. His demand for a separate Muslim homeland, was not at all based on Hindu antagonism, he rather forwarded this demand as he did not see any solution of the India's multi-national problem, short of separation. According to him the only solution of the Indian problem was a constitutional settlement by earmarking separate homelands for the Hindus and the Muslims. The achievement of a separate homeland for the Muslims was not an easy thing to do. In order to reach this destination the Quaid had to fight valiantly against the united might of the Hindus and the British. The Quaid-e-Azam applied his exceptional qualities of leadership to overcome all the ordeals and emerged triumphant with the grace of Allah Almighty.

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How did the demand for Pakistan evolve?

Ans: Pakistan was demanded by the whole Muslim nation after a thorough thinking. This demand was not made under some timely anger or passion. In this way, the demand for partition of the sub-continent grew gradually.

Q2. When did Gandhi write letter to Quaid-e-Azam? Write the text of his letter.

Ans: Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam ~~in~~ in July 1944. He wrote: "My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don't think me the enemy of Islam or the Muslims. I am not only the friend and servant of you but to the whole world. Don't disappoint me."

Q3. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam in Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam ~~adjudged~~ that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

Q4. Explain the background and holding Simla Conference.

Ans: Simla Conference 1945 Background:

After the failure of Cripps Mission, All India National Congress began to pressurize The British Government to finish its rule in India and transfer The powers

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

to the majority part Gandhi launched "Civil Disobedience" and "Quit India" movements. He asked the people to boycott the courts and offices. Show of power was demonstrated through meetings and processions.

Gandhi's offer to Muslim League:

The World War II was turning in the favour the British and its Allies. Seeing the change circumstances, Congress tried to join Muslim League in order to increase the press. Gandhi invited Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ to the collective struggle but he was intelligent and far sighted enough to be trapped. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ refused to consider any formula other than the creation of Pakistan.

Holding of Simla Conference:

The members of various political parties were invited to participate in the Simla Conference in 1945 to think over the Wavell Plan.

Participants of the Conference:

Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldev Singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim league, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the unionist and other political parties attended this conference. All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations.

Arrogance of Congress:

All Indian National Congress was pleased for it was going to have the opportunity to form the government. However, it had already declared that it will not accept any formula of partition of the Sub-continent.

Congress-Jinnah difference:

When talks began in Viceroy's Defence Council, the issue of five Muslim representatives arose. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ held the opinion that Muslim League will nominate all the five representatives. Congress wanted to appoint Abul Kalam Azad against it. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ stood firm on his stand-point because he wanted to get it acknowledged that Muslim League is the only representative party of the Muslims..

Failed ending of the conference:

The Viceroy tried to convince Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ to nominate Malik Khizer Hayat, Chief Minister of the Punjab and head of the Unionist party in place of Abul Kalam Azad, but Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ was not convinced. He wanted to get it accepted by the Government and Congress that only Muslim League had the right to represent the Muslims. All the three parties could not agree and Simla Conference ended up in a 'failure'.

Q5. Write the names of the participants of Simla Conference.

Ans: Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldey singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim league, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the unionist and other political parties attended Simla conference. All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q6. What were the results of the elections of Central Legislature 1945?

Ans: The Central Legislature elections were held in December 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success.

Q7. Write a note on Muslim League Legislators' Convention 1946.

Ans: A convention of elected members of provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League was held on 19th April, 1946 in Delhi.

Proceedings of the Convention:

Quaid-e-Azam  presided over the convention. The participants made much argumentative speeches on the situation of the country. In his speech, Quaid-e-Azam  said: "No power on earth can prevent us from achieving our goals. We will be successful by virtue of hope, courage and force of Faith." The resolution was passed unanimously. Quaid-e-Azam  added:

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a United India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Effect on Cabinet Mission:

As a result of forth righteousness of Quaid-e-Azam , speeches made in the Muslim League Convention and the resolution even the members of the Cabinet Mission started thinking that Pakistan was indispensable in order to address the political in India.

Resolution by Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy:

After this, another resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. The resolution declared that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan in the north-west of India, namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

This resolution amended the ambiguity inaccuracy that was created by using the word "States" in Pakistan Resolution 1940. Before the convention came to an end, each member administered and oath to struggle and make sacrifices for Pakistan.

Q8. Write the text of Quaid-e-Azam's address in the Muslim League Legislatures' Convention 1946.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam  added:

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Q9. Why did Cabinet Mission come to India and talked with political leaders. Which reaction this Mission faced in India?

Ans: Background of Cabinet Mission:

In 1945, Lahore party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basics purposes:

Purposes of Cabinet Mission:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Members of the Mission: The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| I. Sir Stafford Cripps | II. Mr. A.V. Alexander |
| iii. Lord Pethic Lawrence | |

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

Talks with different Political Leaders:

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Subcontinent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too.

Viewpoint of Muslim League:

Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and to creation of Pakistan.

Viewpoint of Congress:

On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the south Asia. It negated the Two-Nation Theory and denied the idea of Pakistan harshly.

Condition Imposed by the British Prime Minister:

A condition of tension prevailed in the talks because while sending the mission to India, The British Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament that no minority would have the right to exercise the veto power and it will not be allowed to close the path of national development. Congress was much pleased with this statement but Quaid-e-Azam عزم criticized it intensely.

Response of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam عزم, responded that Muslim League is striving for the protection of the rights of the Muslims and it wants to resolve the Constitutional issues on the basis of Two-Nation Theory. During the dialogue with Mission, Quaid-e-Azam عزم, said: The Sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland of a single nation. The Muslims are a nation with separate identity that has all the right to decide the future of its own.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Reaction of the Political parties to the Cabinet Mission:

i. Indian Nation Congress:

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. Common members of Congress celebrated in streets and bazaars. Nehru said that Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

ii. Muslim League:

The members of Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the plan and the demand of Muslim League was rejected. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said: "I regret that the Mission Should have rejected the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India "

Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ:

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ to make final decision

Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state

Half Acceptance by Congress:

The leaders of the Congress were confused. They were aware of the intellectual capacity, foresightedness and persuasiveness of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

Withdrawal of British Government:

Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ asked the viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the plan as a whole because a major party i.e. Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as direct Action Day.

Q10. In which situation, the Cabinet Mission came to India?

Ans: In 1945, Lahore party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a cabinet Mission to India.

Q11. Why Cabinet Mission did come to India? What were the purposes of the Cabinet Mission?

Ans: Cabinet Mission had two basic purposes:

- The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- ii. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Q12. What was the Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam for the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد** to make final decision.

Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد** accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد** gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state.

Q13. Why was the plan of 3rd June, 1947 introduced? Explain the contribution of Indian leaders and parties in this plan.

Ans: The failure of Lord Wavell:

As viceroy, Lord Wavell neither make his plan a success nor Cabinet Mission met with success. In order to please and gain the favour of Congress, an attempt to implement half of the cabinet Mission Plan was made i.e., without the grouping of provinces, formation of interim Government and constitution framing process was started. Quaid-e-Azam **جعفر احمد**, allowed the Muslim League to participate in the Interim Government expediently but he decided to boycott the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to implement the whole of the Plan. Thus, the process of framing the constitution could not be started.

Arrival of Lord Mountbatten:

Disappointed by the dead-lock, the British Government replaced Lord Wavell by Lord Mountbatten. In March 1947, he was sent to India as viceroy when the implementation process of transfer of power was at the last stage. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by June, 1948.

Negotiations with Political Leaders:

At last, the British Government started its final planning to wind up its power. The British Prime Minister sent Lord Mountbatten to the Sub-Continent with clear instructions. Immediately after his arrival, he met important leaders and held negotiations with them. He met Nawabs and Rajas of Princely states. He realized that no solution other than partition could be found. Now there was the question of establishing the principles of partition.

Congress-Mountbatten relations:

One after another, the leaders of Congress started to think Two-Nation Theory a reality. Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten had personal relations with Nehru Family. Other leaders of Congress also considered Mountbatten their sympathetic and affectionate friend.

Congress-Mountbatten conspiracies:

Considering the partition indispensable, a conspiracy was planned by the Congress in collaboration with Lord Mountbatten to complete the process of partition in such a manner as a truncated, imbalanced and weak Pakistan was made, that

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

would be compelled to be a part of India soon. Lord Mountbatten, with the help of his staff, started framing the basic principles of partition in order to determine the boundary lines of both of the countries. He assured the leaders of the Congress confidentially that the partition process would take place according to their wishes and the conditions laid down by them would be preferred. It was the result of conspiracy that the main leaders of the Congress began to avoid opposing the partition. Lord Mountbatten took the scheme, prepared in secret with Congress, to London for approval by the British Government.

All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference.

Participants of the Conference:

Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی, Leiquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplalani and Bladev Singh participated in it.

Approval of the plan:

Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of the each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the plan.

Breach of promise:

Despite the promise made with the Muslim had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی accepted the plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam پاکستانی ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Baad.

Q14. What were the strategies of the British rule in India?

Ans: Strategy of the British:

- i. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
- ii. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic Power acknowledged by the world.
- iii. To use the sub-continent as a markets for British manufactures.
- iv. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
- v. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-3

PAKISTAN: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

Q1. Identify the location of Pakistan with respects to its neighbors.

Ans: Location of Pakistan w.r.t its neighbors:

Pakistan occupies a significant position in the region. In the north and north-east, Pakistan shares a 592 km long border with the Peoples Republic of China.

In the north-west a narrow strip of Afghanistan's Wakhan area about 16 km wide at its narrowest point, separates Pakistan from the area which is now a part of the independent Central Asian Muslim state of Tajikistan.

In the west nearly 2250 km long borderline known as the Durand Line (demarcated in 1893 by the British government) separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. Pakistan shares 850 km border line with Iran.

Pakistan has about 1600 km long common border with India. Arabian Sea lies in the south of Pakistan.

Q2. Describe the importance of location of Pakistan.

Ans: Importance of location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is surrounded by the three very important countries of the world - Russia, China and India. Most of the world trade between east and west countries passes through Indian Ocean. Therefore, Karachi and Gwadar sea ports are considered very important ports of the region.

Western powers attach great importance to Pakistan. Only Pakistan is in a position to provide transit trade to Afghanistan and the Central Asian States, as these countries are either landlocked or have no warm water seaports.

Pakistan commands the sea lanes from oil rich Gulf States including Saudi Arabia to the Arabian Sea and most of the air traffic between East and West. Most of the airplanes use Pakistan's air space to travel between east and west.

Q3. Describe the major physical features of the land of Pakistan.

Ans: Physical features:

On the basis of physical features, the land of Pakistan is divided into five different regions.

● **Mountainous Region:**

This division includes the northern, north-western and south-western mountain ranges

i. **Plateaus:**

There are two big plateau regions in Pakistan these are the Potwar Plateau and the Balochistan Plateau.

ii. **Plains:**

The plains area of Pakistan is divided into two main parts, first is called Upper Indus Plain and the second one is Lower Indus Plain

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

iii. Deserts:

Thar Cholistan, Nara, Tharparkar and Kharan deserts extend over large areas of Pakistan.

iv. Coastal Region:

This division includes the coastal areas of Sind and Balochistan

Q4. Write a note on the climate and weather of Pakistan.

Ans: Climate and Weather:

i. Climate:

Climate is the average weather or the regular variation in weather in a particular area (normally determined by the meteorologist after a study extended over 30 years).

ii. Weather:

Weather is the daily state of atmosphere in a particular area with regard to temperature, cloudiness, rainfall, wind and other meteorological conditions.

Q5. Explain the major zones on the basis of temperature variation in Pakistan.

Ans: Temperature Zones:

Pakistan is divided into FOUR major zones on the basis of temperature variation:

i. Highlands (Northern and North-Western Mountains Region):

This region consists of the areas of very high altitude. It is the coldest region of the country. On very high altitudes mountain peaks remain snow-capped throughout the year. These mountains are 4000 to 6000 meters high, and have Arctic Climate (an average temperature of minus 0° Celsius). The valleys located in the midst of these mountains have an average altitude of 2000 meters. Winters sustain from 6 to 8 months. But summer season is of small period but is very pleasant one

ii. Plains (Upper and Lower Indus Plains):

The Upper Indus Basin has a sub-tropical climate. Summers are extremely hot but winters are moderately cold. Temperature reaches its climax in the month of June. Temperature in the peak summer months (May, June and July) varies from 25°C to 40°C

iii. Balochistan Plateau and Thar Desert:

The Balochistan Plateau and the Desert of Thar are extremely hot and dry in summers. Sibbi and Jacobabad are placed among the hottest points on the surface of the globe. Temperature raises up to 50°C, and even more, occasionally. Nights are comparatively cool and there is a marked difference between the day and night temperatures. Winters are moderately cold, but very short lived. Certain points, like the valley of Quetta, have an extremely cold weather and receive occasional snowfalls. South eastern Balochistan and south western desert area has a markedly dry and hot arid climate. Hot dusty wind blows continuously from mid-May to mid-September. Temperature is very high.

iv. Coastal Areas:

This region comprises the Indus Delta and the entire coastal area including Karachi and Makran coastline. This area, naturally, has a maritime climate. Maritime

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

climate is always marked with moderate level of temperature but high level of humidity. Cool breeze blows from the sea towards the land. This helps to keep the temperature low in the hot summer months. Mean monthly temperature is 32°C. May, June and October are the hottest months. High temperature in October is caused due to dry winds from the south-eastern desert.

Q6. Narrate the division of the land of Pakistan into major climatic regions.

Ans: Climatic Regions:

On the basis of climatic conditions the land of Pakistan is divided into four major regions:

- i. Sub-tropical continental highland type.
- ii. Sub-tropical continental plateau type.
- iii. Sub-tropical continental plain/ low-land type.
- iv. Sub-tropical coastal type.

Q7. Write a comprehensive note on the glaciers of Pakistan?

Ans: Glaciers:

Most of the major rivers of Pakistan receive water or originate from the glaciers of Himalaya, Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountain ranges.

i. Glaciers of the Karakoram Range:

Largest glaciers of the Pakistan are located in Karakoram Range. Siachen is 72 miles long. The glacier's melt-waters are the main source of Shyok River. River Braudu originates from Biafo and River Hunza from Batura glaciers respectively.

ii. Glaciers of the Hindu Kush Range:

River Kunar receives water from Tirchmir and Rich and other glaciers of Hindu Khush Range.

iii. Glacier of the Himalaya Range:

Southern Rupal is a glacier of the Himalaya range, its water falls in the River Astore and Northern Rupal falls in the River Indus.

Q8. Discuss the pattern of drainage system of Pakistan.

Ans: Drainage System:

Pakistan's drainage system is divided into three parts:

i. River Indus and its tributaries;

• River Indus and its Tributaries:

The Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world. It originates in Tibet from Lake Mansarovar, cuts kilometers deep gorges into the world's highest mountain ranges, Karakoram and Himalaya. Flowing in east-west direction the river reaches a point named Sazin and takes a southward turn.

The course of river Indus from Sazin to Kalabagh, according to experts, is the world's most tortuous and intricate one. It is in this area that the Indus has cut a gigantic 6500 meters deep gorge at Dasu (district Kohistan). In this area the river flows in an extremely deep but narrow channel of 400 meter (0.4 km) which expands to an average of 16 km as the river moves downward from Kalabagh and passes through the plains.

• Tributaries of the River Indus:

Flowing, mostly in north-south direction from Kalabagh to the Arabian Sea the River Indus receives water from a number of its tributaries from east (left) and

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

west (right) bank. Right bank rivers, comparatively small in size, are the following (in descending order); River Gilgit, River Kabul, River Kurram and River Gomal.

Indus receives the largest part of its water from left bank tributaries, these rivers deposit enormous quantities of water and sediment in the Indus. Sediment deposited by these tributaries has played important role in the formation of the Indus plain.

Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are the five left bank tributaries from which the Indus receives most of its water, but the Beas does not flow on the land of Pakistan as it joins the Sutlej before the Sutlej enters into Pakistan area. Other left bank tributaries join one another at different points and form one great mainstream at Mithankot. This enormous body of water is now called Panjnad.

The Panjnad flows 72 kilometers downstream and falls into the Indus. From this point onward no other tributary joins the Indus till it falls in the Arabian Sea.

ii. Internal irrigation system:

• **Inland Drainage System:**

The drainage system covering the northern parts of the south-western Balochistan, including Chaghi and Ras Koh mountains in the north and Siahan Mountain in the south, is called the Inland Drainage System. This area is dry and arid; the rivers are not very big in size and do not fall in the sea. Some of these rivers remain dry throughout the year except for a small period of time when they receive rain water and flow for sometimes; others get absorbed in the desert sand and very few are able to complete their journey and fall in lakes.

Salt water lakes, locally called Hamuns, are shallow and marshy. The most well-known Hamuns of the area are Hamun Mashket, Hamun Lora and Hamun Murgho.

iii. Irrigation system of the Southern Balochistan:

• **Drainage System of Southern Balochistan:**

The rivers of Southern Balochistan form their independent drainage systems. Following are the most important river systems of the area. Hab, Porali, Hingol and Dasht. All these rivers originate from the mountain ranges of the southern Balochistan, some of these die in the desert sand while the others are able to make way to the Arabian Sea. Since this region has extremely hot and dry weather the mountain peaks in this region receive no snowfall, the streams flow only when the rain falls on mountain peaks.

The Kirthar mountain range is located in the east of the River Hab; Pab range lies to the west of the river. Hab Dam built across the river supplies water to the adjoining areas of the province (Balochistan) as well as the city of Karachi. The Porali River flows in the valley between the Pab and the Hala Mountain ranges; the River ends where the fertile Lasbela Plain starts and extends northward.

The Hingol River originates in the Central Brahvi Hills. Hala hills lie in the east of the River Hingol. The Central Makran and Makran Coast Hills lie in the west of the River Hingol. This river flows only in the rainy season. Flowing between the Central Makran and Makran Coast ranges Rivers Ketch and Nihing join at a point located at a distance of 50 km west of Turbat, henceforth this stream is called River Dasht. Mirani Dam has been built on this river.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q9. Enlist the major natural physical regions of the land of Pakistan.

Ans: Major Physical Regions:

The land of Pakistan is divided into five main physical regions, these are:

- i. Plains.
- ii. Deserts
- iii. Coastal Regions
- iv. Humid and Semi-humid Mountain Regions
- v. Arid and Semi-arid Mountain Regions.

Q10. Write a note on the following:

- i. The Upper Indus Plain
- ii. The Lower Indus Plain

Ans: i. The Upper Indus Plain:

The Upper Indus Plain consists of the area from Attock to Mithankot. Most of the area of Punjab is covered by this category. This plain is about 180 to 300 meters high from the sea level.

The five big rivers of the Punjab irrigate this plain. Soil of the plain is mostly fertile and alluvial, and it is rated among the most fertile regions of the globe.

ii. The Lower Indus Plain:

The area in the south of Mithankot down to the Arabian Sea is called the Lower Indus Plain. Most of the area of the Sind province forms a part of the Lower Indus Plain. Eastern tributaries of the River Indus join it near Mithankot and make a large stream.

From here downstream the Indus carries an enormous amount of water. The river flows very slowly and the silt carried by it is largely deposited on its bed, thereby raising it above the sandy plain. The land on either side is, therefore, protected by the construction of embankments and bunds. If any of these bunds give way during floods, large areas are inundated by the river water and there is great loss of life and property.

Areas of the plain irrigated by canals taken from River Indus are extremely fertile. The Indus is divided into many branches near Thatta, forms a delta and falls in the Arabian Sea.

Q11. Give an account of the northern mountain ranges in Pakistan.

Ans: The Northern Mountains:

World's highest mountain range Himalaya is located in the north of Pakistan. Mountains of this range form a 2700 kilometer long natural border in the northern region of South Asia.

Himalaya range runs in east-west direction forming a gigantic bow. Winter sustains from 6 to 8 months in this area.

Sub-ranges of the northern mountains:

The range is further divided into four sub-ranges

- i. The Shiwalik Range
- ii. The Pir Panjal Range
- iii. The Central Himalayas
- iv. The Karakoram Range

Murree and Hazara Hills are a part of the Pir Panjal Mountain Range. Throughout the winter season the peaks remain snow-capped. Abundant vegetation and forests add to the scenic beauty and can provide good source of foreign exchange earnings by developing tourism on international standards.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Nanga Parbat is the highest and most famous peak of the Central Himalaya Range. Beautiful Kashmir Valley is located between the Pir Panjal and Greater Himalaya Ranges.

Karakoram Range located in the north of the Central Himalayas, includes some parts of northern Kashmir and Gilgit.

Average altitude of the Karakoram Mountains is 7000 meters. This range extends 400 kilometers from Hunza to Shayok. World's second highest mountain peak and a great tourist and mountaineers attraction- the Mount Godwin Austin commonly known as K2, lies in this range.

Major part of the Pakistan's natural and man-made forests is found in this area, these forests are a good source of firewood and timber. People in the northern areas wear heavy dress, outdoor games like goat-killing (buz kushi), golf and polo are played only in specific seasons and in the areas where playgrounds are available.

During winters people spend most of their time within their homes, in some areas people migrate to plains to earn a living. Due to exquisite scenic beauty and extremely pleasant weather the northern areas of Pakistan offer a number of attractions for the tourists, e.g. Murree, Ayubia, Nathiagali, Abbottabad, Shugran, Naran, Kalam and the valleys of Hunza and Chitral.

Q12. Write a comprehensive note on the Hindu Kush Mountain Range.

Ans: The Hindu Kush Mountain Range:

The Hindu Kush constitutes the main range of the western border mountains. Most of these ranges are located in Afghanistan. In Pakistan territory they send off a number of branches south towards Chitral, Dir and Swat. Tirch Mir peak in the north is the highest peak of the range (about 7700 meters). These peaks remain snow-capped throughout the year.

The height decreases southwards in Mohmand territory and Malaknd Hills to only 1500 meters. South of the river Kabul, the north-south strike changes to the west-east aligned Safed Koh Range.

Q13. Write a comprehensive note on the Safed Koh Range.

Ans: Safed Koh Range:

Mountains of this range are located in the South of the Kabul River. They lie in east-west direction. Their height ranges up to 3600 meters above sea level. These are called White Mountains (Safed Koh) because their peaks are always covered with snow.

The Khyber Pass situated in the close vicinity of Peshawar is the major pass that connects Afghanistan with Pakistan. This pass located in the Safed Koh Range is 48 km long. The River Kurram flows in the south of this mountain range. Kohat valley is located at the extreme end of the Kurram Pass which connects Pakistan with Afghanistan.

Q14. Write a comprehensive note on the Waziristan Hills.

Ans: Waziristan Hills:

The fertile Peshawar valley lies in the south of the Kabul River. The valley is irrigated by the River Swat and the Warsak Dam, built on River Kabul. Forming a rampart between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Waziristan Hills lie between the Gomal and Kurram rivers along the Safed Koh. This area is very rich in mineral wealth.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Bannu near Tochi Pass and Dera Ismail Khan near Gomal Pass are the two most important cities of the area. Kurram Dam and the Kurram River are the main sources of irrigation in the Bannu valley.

Q15. What shortly about Balochistan Mountain Ranges?

Ans: **Balochistan Mountain Ranges:**

The Sulaiman Range lies in the east of the upper Balochistan mountain ranges and the north-eastern part of Balochistan. Toba Kakar Mountains are in the north-west. The Lower Hills include the eastern slants of the Sulaiman Range.

Low altitude hill ranges of Makran, Kharan and Chaghi lie in the west. Pab and Kirthar Mountain Ranges are in the south-east.

Q16. Give the location and area of the Salt Range of Pakistan.

Ans: **The Salt Range:**

The Salt Range begins in the east at Tilla Jogi and Bakralla ridges and extends to the west of the River Jhelum. After covering some distance it turns north-west and crosses the Indus at Kala Bagh.

On the west bank of the Indus the Salt Range extends towards south, covering the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in the KP Province. Average height of the Plateau and the hills of the region is 671 meters, but at a point near Sakesar it rises to about 1525 meters above sea level.

Q17. Narrate the arid regions of Pakistan. Enlist some of them.

Ans: **Arid Regions:**

The areas receiving less than 12cm rain per year are termed as arid regions. Following areas of Pakistan fall in this category.

• **The Suleiman Range:**

The Suleiman Range lies in the west (on the right bank) of the river Indus. Takht-e-Suleiman is the highest peak of the range (height 3535 meters).

• **Kirthar Hills:**

Dry Kirthar Hills lie in the south of the Suleiman Range.

Q18. What do you mean by the term "Environment"?

Ans: **Meaning of Environment:**

"The natural conditions, such as air, water and land, in which people, animals and plants live." Environment hazards are of two kinds; of natural origin and of human origin.

Q19. Explain how water-logging and salinity are the main hazards to human environment?

Ans: **Water-logging:**

When the sub-soil water table rises so high that it comes very close to the surface level, the condition is called water-logging. This is a very dangerous disease of the soil as it makes agriculture almost impossible.

Salinity:

Another disease directly related to water-logging is salinity; salts present in the lower layers of the earth get dissolved in the water and water brings these salts to the surface of the earth. The water evaporates due to sun, leaving behind the salt deposits on the surface of the soil. The salt layer keeps thickening and takes away all the fertility of the land and this makes the land infertile.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Earthen (*katcha*) canals are the main cause of water-logging and salinity. The water running in the canals keeps absorbing in the soil, causing the sub-soil water table to rise. Canal irrigation system was first introduced, in the area which is now Pakistan, in the year 1859.

The problem of water-logging and salinity started showing up in early years of the 20th century. Efforts to solve the problem started in the year 1912. Between the period from 1912 to 1954 different steps for the solution of the problem were taken; water level in the canals was lowered, earthen canals were lined with bricks or concrete, tube wells were installed and drains (*nullahs*) were built for draining the excessive water from the water-logged areas. More organized and systematic efforts started in 1953-54 under the Colombo Plan; land surveys were made and detailed maps prepared. These surveys revealed that 65000 sq kilometers of land had been affected by water-logging and salinity.

SCARP (Salinity Control and Reclamation Program):

SCARP (Salinity Control and Reclamation Program) was initiated for the control of water-logging and salinity as well as for the reclamation of the affected land. Under SCARP 1 scheme thousands of tube wells were installed, drains were built and flood information and control centres were established. About 4 million acres of land was thus secured with the help of embankments and tree plantation. The measures adopted by the governments with the help of international donor agencies helped fight the menace to a great extent but the problem was not fully solved, according to an estimate in the provinces of the Punjab and Sind hundred thousand acres of agricultural land is still being destroyed each year due to water-logging and salinity.

Q20. How is it possible to prevent deforestation?

Ans: Tree plantation is the best way to prevent deforestation. Trees prevent land erosion, improve atmosphere and increase rainfall. Tube-wells gradually bring the underground salts to the surface of the soil, these salts prevent plant growth.

Q21. Narrate the components of the environment.

Ans: Components of the Environment:

Two factors play important role in the formation of our environment:

i. Abiotic Factors:

For example natural properties of the soil, rocks, sunshine, water and air

ii. Biotic Factors:

Humans, animals and plants.

Q22. Illustrate the main factors which cause changes in the environment?

Ans: Factors Causing Environment Changes:

Following factors cause changes in the environment:

i. Density of population.

ii. Ratio of urban and rural population.

iii. Urban and rural planning.

iv. Sanitary habits and disposal of the refuse

v. Drainage and sewerage system.

vi. Energy consumption and resultant air pollution problems/ traffic.

vii. Industrial waste.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- viii. Forests and plantation
- ix. Rains and water courses
- x. Radiations and emission from electronic devices and machines.
- xi. Noise.

Q23. Elaborate "How does climate affect the human life"?

Ans: Impact of Climate and Environmental Pollution on Human Life:

The climate in different parts of the earth is not the same. It differs from place to place. These variations in the climate have deep effects on people and their way of life. We can study this difference in our own country.

In the northern and north western highlands people build houses with sloping roofs to make them safe from heavy rainfall and snowfall. In Karachi, Hyderabad and other Sind areas, sea breeze blows throughout the year, this reduces the effect of high temperature. Windows and ventilators are provided at such height in the houses as to receive maximum sea breeze.

To the south of the Hindu Kush there are a number of rivers which make the land fertile. They pass through Chitral, Swat and Dir. In the villages of these valleys people farm and cultivate land. River Indus provides Pakistan with its best agricultural land and irrigation system. That is why a very big portion of country's population lives in the Indus plains. Most of the big cities and towns of Pakistan are situated in this area.

Q24. Highlights the hazards caused for human life due to environmental pollution.

Ans: Hazards of Environment Pollution:

Following are some of the hazards caused for human life due to environment pollution:

i. **Diseases:**

- (a) Deformities of the newborn children.
- (b) Kidney disorders
- (c) Disorders of the digestive system
- (d) Disorders of the nervous system

ii. **Loss of Natural Resources:**

- (a) Deforestation and destruction of plants
- (b) Loss of fish and other marine life
- (c) Reduction of the agriculture produce.

Q25. Narrate the area and population of Pakistan.

Ans: Area and population of Pakistan:

Pakistan is one of the large countries of South Asian region. It has an area of 796096 km² and a population of 207,774,520 according to 2017 census. Pakistan is a federation comprising four provinces. Islamabad, the federal capital of Pakistan, is one of the most modern and elegantly planned capitals of the world.

According to 3rd June 1947 plan every area of the country became a part of Pakistan first and then it became a part of federation.

Q26. Write the characteristics of Thal desert briefly.

Ans: Thal:

A vast area of the Sindh Sagar Doab, stretched over the districts of Mianwali, Bhakkar, Khushab, Lieah and Muzzafer Garh is called Thal. Large tracts

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

of land in this area are arid due to scarcity of water, rainfall is very low. Dust storms are frequent especially during the summer; large crescent shaped sand dunes are abundant. Some area of the desert has been irrigated with canals and tube wells but a larger portion is still barren.

Q27. Write the characteristics of Cholistan desert briefly.

Ans: Cholistan:

The area lying on the southern border of the former Bahawalpur Division (Districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, and Rahim yar khan) is formed of vast tracts of barren land, marked with sand dunes. This area is called cholistan and this is in fact an extension of the Rajputana desert lying adjacent to it in the Indian territory. Rainfall is scanty and agriculture, absolutely poor due to scarcity of water, but the canal irrigated areas are fertile.

Q28. Write the characteristics of The Nara and Tharparker deserts briefly.

Ans: The Nara and Tharparker Deserts:

The southern border of district Khairpur in Sindh is known as Nara desert and a vast area in Mirpur Khas and Sanghar districts is known as Tharparker desert. Rainfall is extremely low; the area is full of crescent shaped yellow sand dunes. Vegetation is almost absent; nothing is seen except thorny bushes. Extremely hot winds blow at day time, these winds, locally called loo, make life uncomfortable.

Q29. Write the characteristics of Kharan desert briefly.

Ans: Kharan Desert:

Kharan Desert is located between the Ras Koh and Sian hills and Khargoshkan Desert between the Ras Koh and Chaghi hills. Local people call them Dasht. Sometimes these areas do not receive rainfall for several consecutive years.

EXERCISE

Q1. Tick the correct option.

- i. Durand Line is _____ km long.
A. 1600 B. 1800 C. 2000 D. 2250
- ii. Sibbi and _____ are among the hottest places on the earth.
A. Quetta B. Lasbella
C. Jacobabad D. Awaran
- iii. Murree and Hazara Hills are part of the _____ Mountain range.
A. Pir Panjal B. Greater Himalaya
C. Shiwalik D. Karakoram
- iv. K2 is the _____ highest mountain in the world.
A. First B. Second
C. Third D. Fourth
- v. The _____ mountain range makes the boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
A. Margalla B. Safed Koh
C. Koh e Kirthar D. Koh e Suleman

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- vi. The Thal desert is situated in the province of Pakistan.
 A. Punjab B. Sindh
 C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa D. Baluchistan

vii. The border line between Pakistan and China is _____ km long.
 A. 592 B. 650 C. 700 D. 850

viii. The total area of Pakistan is _____ square Km.
 A. 796096 B. 352025
 C. 333423 D. 780000

ix. The river Indus originates from lake _____.
 A. Saiful Malook B. Indus
 C. Mansarovar D. Atta abad

x. At one point near Sakesar, the Salt range rises to the height of _____ meter from the sea level.
 A. 1525 B. 500
 C. 2100 D. 1200

xi. The Muslim bagh and Ziarat hills are situated in the _____ plateau.
 A. Balochistan B. Potohar
 C. Kalabagh D. Sindh

xii. Only _____ percent of the Pakistan area is covered with forests.
 A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10

xiii. The only continent in the world so far immune from deforestation is _____.
 A. Antarctica B. Europe
 C. Asia D. Africa

xiv. The coastal line of Pakistan is _____ km long.
 A. 300 B. 500 C. 700 D. 900

xv. The national bird of Pakistan is _____.
 A. Sparrow B. Pigeon
 C. Dove D. Chikor

ANSWERS:

i. D	ii. C	iii. A	iv. B	v. B
vi. A	vii. A	viii. A	ix. C	x. A
xi. A	xii. A	xiii. A	xiv. C	xv. D

Q2. Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines.

Q.a Narrate the location of Pakistan.

Ans: Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 23.45° to 37.05° north and between the longitudes of 60.50° to 77.50° east. The land of Pakistan stretches over 1600 km north to south and it is about 850 km wide from east to west.

Q.b Why are climatic changes caused?

Ans: Factors Responsible for Climatic Changes:

Following are the main factors responsible for determining the climate of an area and bringing about climatic changes i.e.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- i. **Location:**
Distance from the equator poles sea and mountains etc.
- ii. **Altitude:**
Height above sea level.
- iii. **Air:**
General behaviour of the air which causes winds, cyclones thunderstorms, dust storms and monsoon, air pressure and humidity
- iv. **Other factors:**
Water courses like rivers and streams forests, properties of the soil and the earth crust. Density of the population, industrial establishments, town planning and energy consumption behaviour of the people living in the area
- v. **Precipitation (rain, snow or hail):**
Precipitation phenomena are indirectly related with the factors mentioned above

Q.c Write the names of the four temperature zones of Pakistan.

Ans: Temperature Zones:

Pakistan is divided into FOUR major zones on the basis of temperature variation:

- i. Highlands (Northern and North-Western Mountains Region)
- ii. Plains (Upper and Lower Indus Plains)
- iii. Balochistan Plateau and Thar Desert
- iv. Coastal Areas

Q.d Write the names of any three important glaciers of Pakistan.

Ans: Glaciers:

Most of the major rivers of Pakistan receive water or originate from:

- i. Glaciers of the Karakoram Range
- ii. Glaciers of the Hindu Kush Range
- iii. Glacier of the Himalaya Range

Q.e Write the characteristics of desert areas of Pakistan briefly.

Ans: Characteristics of Desert Areas:

Large tracts of land in the desert area are arid due to scarcity of water, rainfall is very low. Dust storms are frequent especially during the summer; large crescent shaped sand dunes are abundant.

Some area of the desert has been irrigated with canals and tube wells but a larger portion is still barren.

Rainfall is scanty and agriculture absolutely poor due to scarcity of water, but the canal irrigated areas are fertile.

Rainfall is extremely low the area is full of crescent shaped yellow sand dunes. Vegetation is almost absent nothing is seen except thorny bushes.

Extremely hot winds blow at day time these winds, locally called Loo, make life uncomfortable. Sometimes desert areas do not receive rainfall for several consecutive years.

Q.f Write the characteristics of coastal areas of Pakistan briefly.

Ans: Characteristics of Coastal Areas:

Pakistan's coastline is 700 kilometers long. Five hundred kilometer coast from Karachi in the east to Jiwani in the west is called Makran Coast. This coastline,

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

mostly straight, is indented on some points near Sennani, Umrara, Gawadar and Pasni.

On the back of the narrow coastal strip of the Makran Beach there are 15 to 65 meters high rock cliffs. Behind these cliffs is 16 to 32 kilometers wide coastal plain which is largely covered with sand dunes but small hills are also found here and there.

Some points at Makran Coast have been developed as tourist attractions i.e. Clifton, Manora, Hawks Bay, Rasmalan, Umrara, Gawadar Jiwani.

Q.g Write the names of four sub ranges of Himalaya Mountain.

Ans: Sub ranges of Himalaya Mountain:

Himalaya range is further divided into four sub-ranges.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. The Shivalik Range | ii. The Pir Panjal Range |
| iii. The Central Himalayas | iv. The Karakoram Range |

Q.h What is meant by global warming?

Ans: Global Warming:

Forests are being cut rapidly and the area under forests is being reduced to a dangerously low level, use of mineral fuel is massively increasing. This has caused a marked increase in the greenhouse effect, resulting an increase in the temperature; (the process is called global warming)

The process will continue increasing if its causes are not removed.

Effects of global warming:

The use of coal, oil and natural gas has enormously increased during the last three hundred years resulting in a marked rise in the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, for example 30% increase in the volume of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) present in the air, has been recorded after 1730. Plants and trees are a natural source of reducing the CO₂ level in the air.

The situation of global warming has aggravated to such a degree that the increase of a few more degrees in the temperature may create environmental hazards of enormous magnitude; for example the polar snowcaps will start melting, water level in the oceans will rise and many low-lying coastal areas will submerge under water.

Q.i What is Green House Effect?

Ans: Green House Effect:

In order to grow out-of-season crops the agriculturists fabricate transparent plastic or glass compartments to produce controlled temperature and humidity level. These compartments are called green-houses. Greenhouse gases occur naturally and encircle our globe like a warm blanket. without greenhouse gases our planet would be too cold to sustain life.

Effects of Green House Effect:

As we know it, the air contains Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide and other greenhouse gases in low quantities. These gases absorb heat so under a natural process these gases keep our globe warm to a certain degree. When the sunlight touches the surface of the earth, after passing through the atmosphere, some part of it is reflected back and the remaining part is absorbed in the earth.

The heated earth surface gives out infra-red light which is absorbed by the greenhouse gases. The heat absorbed through this process maintains a level of

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

temperature which is essential for the existence of life on the globe. All this process is called greenhouse effect.

Q.j What is desertification?

Ans: Desertification:

Desertification is a process by which fertile land in the Earth's dry regions steadily loses its productive capacity and becomes unproductive, desert land

Desertification is a type of land degradation in drylands in which biological productivity is lost due to natural processes or induced by human activities whereby fertile areas become increasingly arid.

Desertification refers to the persistent degradation of dryland ecosystems by climatic variations and human activities. It occurs on all continents (except Antarctica) and affects the livelihoods of millions of people, including a large proportion of the poor in drylands

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.A Write a note on Balochistan and Potwar Plateaus in detail.

Ans: Balochistan Plateau:

Balochistan Plateau covers enormous area of land. At different points it is 800 to 900 meters high from sea level. Its average altitude is 650 meters. The plateau is located in the midst of the Kirthar Hill Range. Muslim Bagh and Ziarat Hills are a part of the Balochistan Plateau.

The area represents a variety of physical features; features of one part drastically differ from the other part. In the north-western desert area of the plateau, rainfall is scanty and agriculture is impossible. Hamun Mashkel is a vast salt water lake located in the desert.

The mountains of Toba Kakar and Chaghi separate the plateau from Afghanistan territory. Beautiful historic city of Quetta is the capital of the Balochistan province. The Plateau is famous for its wealth of natural resources of which natural gas is the most important; coal, chromites, copper and iron ore are also found in sizeable quantities.

The Potwar Plateau:

Plateau is a large stretch of relatively level land that is higher than the land around it, having at least on one side a steep slope falling abruptly to the lower land. A vast area of Pakistan is covered by Plateaus.

The Potwar Plateau is bounded on the east by the River Jhelum, on the west by the River Indus and on the south by the Salt Range. In the north the Plateau extends to the northern slopes of the Kala Chitta Range and to the Margalla Hills.

Potwar Plateau covers a vast area in Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Mianwali and Attock districts of the Punjab. Valleys of Soan and Haro rivers lie across the Potwar Plateau. The Plateau is raised to an altitude of 300 to 600 meters. The plateau generally is poor agriculturally but very rich in minerals.

Q.B Define environmental pollution. Identify environmental pollutants.

Ans: Environmental Pollution:

Pollutant is a substance that pollutes. To pollute means to make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously impure or unfit for use.

Things that pollute human atmosphere are of numerous kinds

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Types of Environmental Pollution:

Following are the types of environmental pollution.

1. Air Pollutants
2. Water and Subsoil Pollutants
3. Land/Soil Pollution

1. Air Pollutants:

Gases and those suspended particles in the air which adversely affect human beings and animals are classified as air pollutants. Obviously, in big cities the problem of air pollution is more serious than in the rural areas, in industrial areas as compared to agricultural or arid areas. Smog is the combination of smoke and fog which has now become a common sight in big cities, busy highways and industrial areas. Some major air pollutants are:

- i. Oil and fuel (petrol, diesel, gas) combustion in motor vehicles and factories, furnaces, homes, etc.
- ii. Coal.
- iii. Atomic devices.
- iv. Dangerous chemicals, i.e. asbestos, fibres, tin, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, beryllium, etc.
- v. Radiations emitted from high-tension electric wires and electric transmissions and networks
- vi. Pollen grains.

2. Water and Subsoil Pollutants:

Water is the second largest source of pollution. Water pollution can be classified into four kinds:

i. Pollution due to micro-organisms:

Pollution due to micro-organisms for example the germs which cause diseases like Hepatitis etc.

ii. Organic pollution:

Organic pollution for example sewerage in the urban localities, pesticides, fertilizers and animal refuse

III. In-organic pollution:

In-organic pollution, i.e. poisonous water running out of factories, which may contain chemicals like Arsenic, Lead, Potassium, Phosphorus and hundred others of the kind. One example is the water produced by tannery industry in Kasur, which is causing cancer on large scale.

iv. Sedimental pollution:

Sedimental pollution means the substance that provides favourable environment for the growth of sub-water plants. This water is difficult to filter because it chokes the filters and if consumed by humans it damages the kidneys.

Pollution contaminates water in the following ways.

- i. Pollution of natural water courses, e.g. rivers, canals and streams. This type of pollution is generally caused due to throwing of industrial waste into these water courses.
- ii. Streams of contaminated and polluted water created by the industrial waste, open drains and uncovered sewerage system.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- iii. Pollution of natural underground water due to seepage of polluted and poisonous water. Industrial waste poisons the natural underground water courses.
- iv. Substandard and unhygienic underground sewerage system.
- 3. **Land/Soil Pollution:** Land or soil is polluted in a number of ways, e.g.
 - i. Ugly outlook due to accumulation of trash, plastic bags, empty tins, cans and household refuse at public places
 - ii. Indecent town planning and non-civic habits of the people.
 - iii. Cutting of forests. (As per international standards at least 25 percent of the land in every country should be covered with forests).
 - iv. Absorption of poisonous chemicals, herbicides, pesticides and insecticides into the soil through water
 - v. Overgrazing of pastures and unnecessary burning and cutting of plants.

Q.C What are the remedies of environmental pollution? Discuss in detail.

Ans: Remedies / Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution:

We should adopt the following measures to prevent environmental pollution:

1. **Creation of General Awareness:**

Environmental pollution is a great menace to the future of humanity, it is our prime responsibility to create general awareness in the people, through education and information, about the gravity of its consequences and about an individual's role in preventing the hazards caused by environmental pollution.

2. **Population Planning:**

Population growth is the root of all problems related with environmental pollution. To prevent environmental pollution, population growth has to be planned and restricted.

3. **Prevention of Urbanization:**

Bigger cities have bigger pollution problems. To prevent environmental pollution, expansion of cities has to be restricted. Cities and townships should be provided with green belts, parks and open spaces.

4. **Plantation:**

Trees and plants are the prime source of environmental purification. Trees inhale Carbon Dioxide and exhale Oxygen, reduce temperature and create healthy effect on all human activities both physically and psychologically. As per international standards area under forests should form at least 25% of the total area of a country.

5. **Conservation of Resources:**

Human race should adopt a simpler way of life which is closer to nature. Nature has given us a never ending treasure of resources. This treasure will never fail us if we utilize it with restraint and patience and always keep in mind that we have to take only our share out of it and not to encroach upon others' share.

Q.D What is natural vegetation? Write a note on Pakistan's natural vegetation and wildlife.

Ans: Natural Vegetation:

Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Vegetation has vast meaning. Everything which grows from the soil is included in it e.g. trees, small plants, bushes and climbers etc. The plants which grow from the soil are of two kinds. One kind of plants is grown by human beings other kinds grow naturally; later category is called natural vegetation.

Vegetation and its Areas:

- i. Climate of the Indus plain and the Balochistan Plateau is mostly dry and of desert and semi-desert type
- ii. In the northern mountainous regions the climate is wet
- iii. Altitude (height from sea level) has direct effect on vegetation

The land of Pakistan offers all stages of altitude, from low-lying plains to the snowcapped mountain peaks.

Kinds of Vegetation:

Pakistan's northern mountainous region is full of forests. These forests have variety of trees, these trees are locally known as deodar, sanobar (juniper), diar, cheer, partal etc. Southern Himalayan region is located at a lower altitude as compared to the northern regions. This region receives heavy rainfall and is thickly covered with deodar, juniper, poplar and willow trees. In the comparatively arid regions of Koh-e-Suleman and Kohistan-e-Namak (Salt Range), shisham trees are found. These are of deciduous type and are sparsely populated.

Dry and moderate regions, for instance the vast regions of Balochistan Plateau, are covered with different types of wild grass, small bushes and the dwarf palm. In the and western hills juniper, jhao, and pistachio trees are found in abundance. Junipers of Ziarat (Balochistan) are the world's oldest trees of their kind. Some of these very precious trees are 5000 years old, but unfortunately this treasure is diminishing with the passage of time due to indiscriminate cutting and disease. In the Indus plain dwarf thorny trees are found in abundance, these trees can survive under 45°C temperatures. In the flood regions of the Indus Plain, forests can sustain dry weather only if they receive abundant supply of rain-water at least for six weeks in the monsoon. Different types of mangrove trees are found in the coastal forests.

Wildlife:

There is a large variety of birds and animals found in the different areas of Pakistan most important and well known are the following: different kinds of deer, wild boar, bear, leopard, lion, wolf, fox, jackal, monkey, crocodile and birds especially the water-birds.

The markhor is the national animal of Pakistan. In the marshy coastal regions many kinds of mammals are found i.e. laddhars, Indus dolphins, fish-eater cats, hog deer, and wild boar. During the migratory period about one million birds of different kinds arrive in Pakistan's deltas and marshy regions. Our rivers and coastal areas provide suitable breeding places both for salt water and fresh water fish. Herring, mackerel, shark and shellfish are among the most well known varieties.

Ice leopard, Marco Polo sheep and stag are among the most endangered species of our animals, these have been preserved in the sanctuaries provided for them in the remote Himalaya areas.

Hunting of Houbara Bustard talore (a Cholistan bird of the size of big hen), which was ruthlessly hunted in the past, has now been banned. Chakore is our

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

national bird, other common birds found in Pakistan include; pigeon, dove, parrot, mena, eagle, quail, partridge, pheasant, peacock and domestic sparrow.

Q.E Write a note on the importance of forests. Also explain the causes of deforestation in Pakistan.

Ans: Importance of forests:

Forests play a vital role in the economy of a country; they contribute in a variety of ways.

- i. Forests prevent land erosion, produce timber and firewood, wood is used in the manufacturing of furniture, wood pulp is the basic raw material for all paper industry.
- ii. Sports goods and match industry depends largely on wood. Forests provide raw material for turpentine oil and different types of gums and fibers.
- iii. Forests keep the atmosphere pleasant; provide water vapours to the air, causing rain.
- iv. Decomposed foliage serves as green manure which adds natural fertility to the soil.
- v. Forests provide breeding place and habitats to the wildlife and in this way contribute indirectly to the production of milk and meat.
- vi. For a big section of our population forests are sole source of earning.
- vii. Forests add to the fertility of the land in many ways and prevent water-logging and salinity.
- viii. Oxygen is the lifeline for all living things- humans and animals.
- ix. Forests are the single largest source of Oxygen production.
- x. Due to the exceeding volume of Carbon Dioxide in the air the greenhouse effect is intensifying day by day, this process is called global warming.

Causes of Deforestation in Pakistan:

Pakistan has forests on only 4% of our land (this area excludes northern areas of Pakistan). In order to reach the global standards of 20-25 per cent we need to enhance our forest area at least five times of its present coverage.

Following are the major reasons that count for the scarcity of forests in our country

- i. A large part of our landform consists of dry, hilly area; these conditions make forestation impossible or extremely difficult.
- ii. Water supply is insufficient.
- iii. Majority of the population is illiterate and do not understand the importance of forests.
- iv. In order to accommodate the fast increasing population more land is required, forests are being cut for reclaiming more land for human settlement and more agriculture.
- v. Trees are cut to meet wood and timber demand but new trees are not planted to replace the old ones.
- vi. Selling firewood is the only source of income for a great number of poor people living in the forest regions.
- vii. Wood is consumed in huge quantities as building material, and in furniture, paper and match industry.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. What is the full name and total area of Pakistan?

Ans: The full Name of Pakistan is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It covers an area of 796,096 Square kilometers.

Q2. Give an account of Physical Features of Pakistan.

Ans: **Physical Features of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is divided into three major parts with respect to Physical Features:-

(a) Mountain Ranges

(b) Plateau

(c) Plains

Q3. Write significance and importance of the location of Pakistan.

Ans: **Location of Pakistan:**

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 23.45° to 37.05° north and between the longitudes of 60.50° to 77.50° east. The land of Pakistan stretches over 1600 km north to south and it is about 850 km wide from east to west. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-West and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan Junction for east and west:

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

Location of India:

In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. Both the countries have common border almost 1600 km.

Durand Line:

Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is almost 2250 km which is called the Durand Line. It is a landlocked country and has no seaport for trade. Pakistan is facilitating Afghanistan with transit route.

Central Asian Republics:

In the North-west of Pakistan there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Pakistan's importance for Central Asia:

All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean.

Terms with Central Asia:

Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world. These republics are counted among those regions which produce high agriculture yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

China:

China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahrah-e-Resham (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaborated.

Terms with China:

The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China. Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.

Trade through Arabian Sea:

The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location on an important trade route.

Gulf countries:

The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e. Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan, through the Arabian Sea.

Important seaports of Pakistan:

The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf. Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni, Gwadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.

Terms with Far East Muslim countries:

Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them South-east Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam), South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives) and Sri Lanka are included.

Q4. Write the names of the regions of Pakistan with reference to temperature.

Ans: Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features
The four regions are

- I. The North and North-West Mountainous region.
- II. The Upper Indus Plain.
- III. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley
- IV. The Plateau of Balochistan

Q5. What is the temperature of the Upper Indus Plain?

Ans: Temperature:

Sometimes, the temperature exceeds 50°C. However, during the winters, the temperature decreases and the weather becomes pleasant.

Q6. Write a note on the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Rainfall condition in Pakistan | (b) Glaciers |
| (c) Vegetation (Forest) | |

Ans: (a) Rain-fall Condition in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, there are two rainy seasons.

- I. Monsoon Rains in summer.
- II. Winter Rain.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

I. Monsoon Rains in summer:

Areas of 50 inches rainfall:

An average of 50 inches rain is experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon-winds of summer.

Areas of 10 inches rainfall:

Towards south, it decreases gradually. Southern plain areas include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan receive less than 10 inches of rain annually. Due to it, deserts are found in these areas

Areas of least rainfall:

It does not rain on Baluchistan Plateau and north-west mountains during summer. Due to it, these are dry mountain ranges

II. Winter Rain:

It rains in the northern plains during winter because of western winds. But it is too less to meet our needs. Because of low rain-fall in southern areas, farmers and other people have to face a lot of problems. To meet the requirements of water, it is utmost necessary to construct dams and canals so that agriculture may be developed

(b) Glaciers:

Temperature remains low on the areas having high altitude. Due to this, snow continues to fall there. When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier

Advantages of glaciers:

Abundant snow-fall on our mountains gives rise to the gigantic glaciers. They continue melting slowly in summer and keep our rivers and streams flowing throughout the year

They are a source to provide water to our population, agriculture and industry. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers

Huge glaciers of Pakistan:

Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Rimo and Batura etc. are among huge glaciers of Pakistan

(c) Vegetation (Forest):

Due to variations in climatic conditions of Pakistan, the following types of forests are found here.

i. Evergreen Forests:

Some northern and north-western areas of Pakistan receive more of rain as compared to that of other areas. Evergreen forests are found here. The most important of them are of deodar trees, firs, blue pine and spruce trees (sanoba).

High quality timber-yard is available by these trees. Oak, walnut and chestnut trees are found in abundance. Murree, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Chitral, Swat and Dir are places full of forests.

ii. Foot hill areas:

In the foot-hill areas of the districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Attack, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat, mostly phulahi, kao, jand, acacia, wild olive and black berry trees are found

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

iii. Balochistan:

In Quetta and Kallat Divisions of Baluchistan, besides thorny bushes there are tree of mazoo, Pine Nuts, black berry and poplar.

iv. Plain Areas:

There are some forests in plain areas. They consist of sheesham (The Indian Rosewood Tree), Poplar, mulberry, sumbal, Jamun (Black Plum), dharek and eucalyptus trees. The areas, where these forests are found, include Chhanga Manga, Chicha Watani, Khanewal, Toba Tek Singh, Rakhi Ghulaman Thai, Bahawalpur, Tounsa, Sakkur, Kotri and Guddu. There are forests of Bela along the rivers. Other than these forests, trees can be seen along the National Highways and canals.

Q7. Name the rainy seasons of Pakistan.

Ans: In Pakistan, there are two rainy seasons .

(i) Monsoon Rains in summer.

(ii) Winter Rain

Q8. Which areas of Pakistan receive rainfall of more than 50 inches in summer?

Ans: An average of 50 inches rain is experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon winds of Summer.

Q9. Which areas of Pakistan receive rainfall of less than 10 inches in summer?

Ans: Towards south, it decreases gradually. Southern plain areas include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan receive less than 10 inches of rain annually. Due to it, deserts are found in these areas.

Q10. In which areas of Pakistan, least or no rainfall occur?

Ans: It does not rain on Baluchistan Plateau and north-west mountains during summer. Due to it, these are dry mountain ranges

Q11. What is glacier?

Ans: Temperature remains low on the areas having high altitude. Due to this, snow continues to fall there. When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier.

Q12. Enlist some advantages of the glaciers.

Ans: Abundant snow-fall on our mountains gives rise to the gigantic glaciers. They continue melting slowly in summer and keep our rivers and streams flowing throughout the year. They are a source to provide water to our population, agriculture and industry. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers.

Q13. Write the names of five glaciers located in Pakistan.

Ans: Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Rimo and Batura etc are among huge glaciers of Pakistan

Q14. In which areas of Pakistan evergreen forests are found?

Ans: Some northern and north-western areas of Pakistan receive more of rain as compared to that of other areas. Evergreen forests are found here. Murree, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Chitral, Swat and Dir are places full of forests

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q15. Write names of the climatic zones of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan can be divided into the following regions with reference to the climate

- (i) Sub-Tropical Continental Highland
- (ii) Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau
- (iii) Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland
- (iv) Tropical Coastland.

Q16. Which areas of Pakistan are situated in Sub-Tropical Continental Highland?

Ans: This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarawan, Central Makran and Jhalawan)

Q17. Describe the climate of the desert areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The climate of desert areas in Pakistan is too hot and dry. There is much difference between day and night temperature. Heat waves blow during day-time. Dust storms are also experienced. The southern areas of Punjab and northern as well as southern areas of Sindh have specially the characteristics of deserts

Q18. Describe the climate of Balochistan.

Ans: The climate of Balochistan Plateau is extremely hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. Some areas having high altitude receive snow-fall during winter. This is the driest area of Pakistan.

Q19. How do forests increase the fertility of soil?

Ans: The roots of the trees keep the soil intact. They control the erosion of soil. They hold soil by preventing rain from washing and taking the fertile layer of soil away. Hence, the fertility of soil is maintained.

Q20. Write five advantages of the forests.

Ans: Advantages of the forests:

- (i) **Wildlife:**
Forests are very necessary for wild life (birds and animals).
 - (ii) **Fodder source:**
Forests provide us with different kinds of fruit and seeds. They also provide fodder for animals.
 - (iii) **Economy maintenance:**
Forests play a key role in the economy of Pakistan.
 - (iv) **Providing useful compounds:**
Forests are the source of Lacquer and silk cocoon industry. They also provide us with mushrooms, honey and gum.
 - (v) **Raw material providing:**
Raw material of paper and card board industry is obtained from trees.
- Q21. What steps have been taken by Government of Pakistan to improve forests?**
- Ans:** The government of Pakistan has taken many steps to increase the area of forests. Department of Forestry is trying hard in this connection. Nurseries are established in all the big cities. Plants are available from these nurseries at reasonable prices

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q22. Write the medical and industrial advantages of the forests.

Ans: Industrial advantage:

Forests are the source of Lacquer and silk cocoon industry. They also provide us with mushrooms, honey and gum. Raw material of paper and card board industry is obtained from trees.

Medical advantage:

Herbs are found in the forests. They are used in the preparation of medicines.

Q23. Write names of the endangered species of wildlife in Pakistan.

Ans: The number of snow leopard, Marco Polo Sheep and Brown Bear is decreasing rapidly. The World Wild Life has declared these, animals as endangered species.

Q24. Write the names of five animals found on the less high peaks in Pakistan.

Ans: On less high mountain slopes monkeys, red fox, black deer, leopard, partridge, chakor can be seen.

Q25. Name the species of animals found in plain and desert areas.

Ans: The plain areas of Pakistan are used for agricultural purposes. That's why forests and wild life found on plains are getting shrunk. Jackals, hyenas, mongoose and wolves are found in these areas even today. Chinkara Deer and peacocks are found in desert areas.

Q26. Why is wildlife important? Write the names of national animal and national bird of Pakistan.

Ans: Wild life adds to the beauty of a country. Moreover, they are helpful in maintaining the natural balance.

Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan whereas Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan.

Q27. Enlist any five reasons for decrease of wildlife in Pakistan.

Ans: Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with a variety of wildlife. Following are the reasons of continuous decrease in the growth and reproduction of wildlife.

- (I) Illegal hunting
- (II) Poor planning.
- (III) Continuous increase in human population.
- (IV) Deforestation
- (V) Shortage of water
- (VI) Shortage of fodder due to increase in the number of domestic animals.

Q28. What is natural region? Write the names of five natural regions of Pakistan.

Ans: Natural Region means a region having latitude, relief and structure, climate, vegetation, livestock and ways of living. Pakistan can be divided into following five natural regions.

- (I) Plain Region. (ii) Coastal Region
- (III) Desert Region
- (IV) Tropical and Sub Tropical Region
- (V) Dry and Semi Dry Mountain Region

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q29. What is environment? What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?

Ans: Environment:

All the things and factors around us that affect us directly are called environment. It includes physical features of land, climate, soil, vegetation and other factors.

Classified hazards:

Today, our environment is facing following major hazards

(i) Salinity and water logging. (ii) Deforestation

(iii) Desertification.

(iv) Increase in environmental pollution.

Q30. Write any four the causes of salinity and water logging.

Ans: Following are the major causes of salinity and water logging

(i) Seepage of canal water into ground.

(ii) Uneven fields

(iii) Old and traditional methods of irrigation.

(iv) Repetition of same crops.

Q31. Which measures have been taken by Government of Pakistan to control salinity and water logging?

Ans: The Government of Pakistan has taken following measures to control the problems of salinity and water logging:

(i) By installation of tube-wells, the water table goes down. The water obtained by tube-wells brings decrease in water logging.

(ii) The banks of canals and water channels are strengthened so that water may not seep into the ground.

(iii) Introducing proper system of irrigation fields

(iv) Establishment of laboratories for water and soil testing.

(v) Training and counseling of farmers

Q32. Write five reasons for the decreasing of forests.

Ans: There are many reasons for shortage in forests.

The important reasons are:

(i) Excessive cutting of trees.

(ii) Increase in wood timber needs due to increase in population

(iii) Increase in salinity and water logging.

(iv) Diseases of trees

(v) Decrease in rain-fall.

(vi) Breaking out of fires in forests.

Q33. Enlist any five problems caused by decrease in forests.

Ans: Decrease in forests gives rise to the following problems.

(i) Decrease in the income of the government.

(ii) Increase in soil erosion.

(iii) Climatic changes.

(iv) Decrease in water storage capacity of dams due to sedimentation.

(v) Decrease in wildlife

(vi) Deterioration in environmental beauty and attraction

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q34. Describe any four reasons of desertification.

Ans: Following are some of the important reasons of this decrease.

(i) **Crop repetition:**

When we grow same crops on a piece of land repeatedly, it lessens its fertility. Due to it, the land becomes barren and turns into desert.

(ii) Excessive grazing:

Due to excessive grazing in the fields, the vegetation is uprooted and it changes land into desert.

(iii) Poor cultivation methods:

The use of poor methods of cultivation, cutting of trees rapidly increasing soil erosion are also causes of desertification.

(iv) Population effect:

Saltiness, water logging and fast growing population are also a cause of turning natural land into deserts.

Q35. Write the types of pollution.

Ans: The types of pollution are

(iii) Soil Pollution (iv) Noise Pollution

Q36. Briefly describe any two causes of water pollution.

Ans: Some important causes of this pollution are as under-

(a) Domestic waste release:

The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biocidal effect on crops as well as aquatic life.

(B) Ground seepage of polluted water:

Ground seepage of polluted water:
The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.

Q37. State any five causes of soil pollution.

Q37: State any five causes of soil pollution.

(i) Releasing used water of houses, and factories.

(ii) Releasing used water of houses and factories.
(iii) Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.

(ii) Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers
(iii) Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.

(iii) Natural disasters such as

(iv) Salinity and water logging.

ADDITIONAL MCO'S

- i. Pakistan and India have fought _____ wars so far.
(a) two (b) three ✓
(c) four (d) five

ii. _____ is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India.
(a) Kashmir ✓ (b) Kasur
(c) Narowal (d) Gilgit

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- iii. Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) East-west
(c) North-west ✓ (d) North
- iv. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the _____.
(a) Line of Control (b) Boundary Line
(c) Pak-Afghan Line (d) Durand Line ✓
- v. China is located in the _____ of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North ✓
- vi. The Arabian Sea is located in the _____ of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) West
(c) South ✓ (d) North
- vii. _____ Mountain Range is situated along the Afghan border to the south of Waziristan Hills.
(a) Himalayan Range (b) Toba Kakar ✓
(c) Karakoram Range (d) Salt Range
- viii. Which range of mountain links Pakistan with China?
(a) Hindu Kush Range (b) Kirthar Range
(c) Pamir Range (d) Karakoram Range ✓
- ix. Central Makran Hills are situated in _____.
(a) Afghanistan (b) Balochistan ✓
(c) Swat (d) Chitral
- x. There are _____ plateaus in Pakistan.
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 2 ✓ (d) 3
- xi. Pakistan is divided into _____ regions with reference to different land features.
(a) 4 ✓ (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
- xii. Pakistan is divided into _____ major parts with respect of Physical feature.
(a) 3 ✓ (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- xiii. Khyber Pass is situated in:
(a) Hindukush (b) Koh-e-Sufaid ✓
(c) Hamalaya (d) Karakoram
- xiv. The length of coastal area of Pakistan is _____.
(a) 700 km ✓ (b) 800 km
(c) 900 km (d) 600 km
- xv. _____ is the desert area of Bahawalpur.
(a) Thar ✓ (b) Sandy Area
(c) Cholistan (d) Inhabited Area
- xvi. The desert of Thar lies in the province of:
(a) Punjab ✓ (b) Sindh
(c) KPK (d) Balochistan

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Chapter-4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN - I

Q1. Discuss the accession of states and tribal areas of Pakistan.

Ans: Accession of States and Tribal Areas:

The areas captured by the British and brought under the direct control of the British Crown were called "British India". India at that time was divided into a large number of small and large states. There were many Indian rulers who did not offer resistance to the British advance, they rather decided to remain loyal to the British. The British in turn allowed them to continue ruling their states provided they rendered full support to the British Raj.

A British officer called "Resident" served as a link between the British government and the local ruler in each state. He made sure that the British policies were carried out by the ruler. (The local rulers held the titles of *Rajas, Maharajas, Mirs, Nawabs, Mehtars* and *Nizam* etc). At the time of independence these princely states were 635 in number.

Apart from British India and the princely states, in certain areas on the north western boundaries of India and in Baluchistan, centuries old laws prevailed and old judicial practices were followed. These areas were never made a part of the British India.

A British officer having the rank of "Political Agent" served as a link between the local tribal administration and the British government. These tribal areas were located on the border of Baluchistan and the NWFP (North Western Frontier Province, now renamed as the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa- KP). Ninety nine percent of the population of this area was Muslim, they became a part of Pakistan as a result of Indian partition in 1947.

Muslim and Non-Muslim members of the provincial assemblies of the provinces sat in separate session and decided whether they wanted the division of their respective province or not and wanted their province to join the Indian Federation or Pakistan.

The non-Muslim members of the Punjab and Bengal assemblies voted for the division of their respective provinces, so the provinces were divided on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim population. The Sind Assembly members opted for Pakistan.

The NWFP was being ruled by a pro-Congress government at that time but the people of the province had expressed their no-confidence on the government by staging protests and taking out procession, and there were sound reasons to believe that the assembly had lost its mandate to rule. In these circumstances the government decided to call a referendum in the province.

Majority of the people decided in favour of Pakistan. Baluchistan had still not attained the status of a province. A Jirga of the tribal chiefs decided that the representative of the province will sit in the legislative assembly of Pakistan. India flouted the efforts of the southern states of Junagadh and Manawadar to accede to

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Pakistan and captured the states through military action. Hyderabad met the same fate.

Hyderabad was a Hindu majority state but its Muslim ruler, who had the title of *Nizam*, wanted his state to join Pakistan. Kashmir was the largest Muslim princely state in India but it was ruled by a Hindu *Maharaja*. Afraid of the mass scale unrest in the state, the *Maharaja* of Kashmir had taken refuge with the Indian government.

Taking advantage of the situation, the Indians staged the drama as if the *Maharaja* had signed a deed of Kashmir's accession with India. After this the Indian forces entered into the state of Jammu and Kashmir and occupied a large part of it.

The princely states located within the Pakistan territory maintained their independent position for sometime but became part of Pakistan one after the other.

With the efforts of the Quaid-e-Azam , ten states had acceded to Pakistan by April 1948. The states that did not accede to Pakistan in the early days were Dir, Sawat Chitral and Hunza located in the area adjoining the NWFP (now KP), Bahawalpur located on the borders of the Punjab and Sind and Kalat, Kharan, Lasbela and Makran in the Baluchistan area. In 1970 all states were dissolved and amalgamated into the neighboring provinces.

Q2. Define Constitution and explain its significance.

Ans: Constitution and its Significance:

Constitution is a state's fundamental law, which stipulates rules and regulation regarding different organs of the state. All states have three basic organs; legislature, executive and judiciary. A constitution determines the composition and mutual relationship of these organs as well as the nature of citizens' relationship with the organs of the state.

Q3. Give a brief survey of constitutional evolution.

Ans: Constitutional Evolution (a brief survey):

After adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly formed a committee to frame guiding principles of the future constitution in the light of the resolution. The constitution makers had to face many practical problems. The greatest difficulty was posed by the geographical position of the country. About 1600 km Indian territory separated the East Pakistan from the West. Confidence between the two wings of the country had started shaking in very early days after partition. The western wing had four provinces but the total population of these four provinces was less than the single province of East Pakistan.

The East Pakistan demanded representation on the basis of population but the four provinces of the West Pakistan insisted that the powers and resources should be distributed between the two wings on the basis of parity, (equal status of East and West Pakistan). The political instability created due to the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan created further hindrances in the way of constitution making.

Differences between the Governor General and the Assembly developed in October 1954. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the Assembly under the charges of incompetence and corruption. The speaker of the Assembly Molvi Tameez-ud-Din challenged the Governor General's order in Sind High Court. The Sind High Court Full Bench agreed with the speaker's contention and declared Governor's order unconstitutional and null and void. The federal government challenged the High Court decision in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Supreme

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Court upheld Governor General's decision and decided that the Constituent Assembly had ceased to exist.

The state of Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. In order to run the state in accordance with the will of its citizens and in order to determine the rights and duties of the citizens of the state, a constitution was urgently required. Obviously a constitution could not be framed in one day. The government of India, before partition, was being run under a constitutional statute called "The Government of India Act 1935". After the creation of Pakistan, certain amendments were made in this act and it was adopted as the temporary constitution of Pakistan.

The Quaid-e-Azam عمران خاں wanted the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan to frame the permanent constitution of Pakistan in very short time.

The Quaid was not only the governor general of Pakistan; he also held the office of the elected president of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. We have already studied in the first chapter that the founders of Pakistan had high moral and spiritual ideals in their minds and they wanted the constitution of Pakistan to be a reflection of these ideas. They also wanted Pakistan's constitution to reflect the true Islamic spirit. The Quaid-e-Azam عمران خاں did not live to see his dreams actualized; he died on September 11, 1948.

Q4. Identify the main aspects of the Islamic Provisions of the 1956 Constitution.

Ans: Islamic Provisions (1956 Constitution):

- i. Only a Muslim could be elected president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- ii. Under the Principles of Policy the state of Pakistan was duty bound to create conditions under which the citizens of Pakistan would be enabled to shape their lives according to the injunctions of the Quran and Sunnah.
- iii. Islamic education was made compulsory, organization of Zakat, Awqaf and Masajid was made the responsibility of the state.
- iv. Adultery, gambling, use of narcotic drugs and drinking of wine was prohibited.
- v. Provision was made for the establishment of an institute of Islamic Learning and Research.
- vi. It was the responsibility of the state to take care that no law repugnant to the spirit of Islam is passed and promulgated.
- vii. It was undertaken that all existing laws shall be amended in accordance with the Islamic spirit. A commission, established under this constitution, shall frame proposals to amend all the present pieces of the legislation in the light of Islamic injunctions.

Q5. Discuss the political background of Ayub Khan Era in detail.

Ans: Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969):

Political Background: From Quaid's Death to Ayub's Martial Law:

The Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was elected governor general on September 14, 1948. Molvi Tamiz-ud-Din was elected the speaker of the Constituent Assembly. After Liaquat, AM Khan's assassination in a public meeting (*Jalsa*) at Rawalpindi on October 16, 1951,

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din took over as prime minister. Ex-finance minister Malik Ghulam Muhammad was appointed governor general in his place. Anti Qadiani Movement (*Tehrik-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwat*) gained momentum and due to large scale violence and agitation martial law had to be imposed in Lahore for two months. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad alleged the prime minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's government of incompetence, as the government had failed to control the agitation. He dismissed the prime minister from his office.

Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistan's ambassador in America was called back and appointed as prime minister. Bogra belonged to East Pakistan, during his period Pakistan's foreign policy took a sharp pro-American turn and Pakistan became a committed American ally in the Cold War international politics. In September 1954 Pakistan joined SEATO and in February 1955 became a member of CENTO. These were American sponsored military alliances and were instituted only to serve the American interest and to contain the advancement of the Soviet Union which America considered to be its biggest enemy. Pakistan did not gain anything out of the membership of these alliances.

On October 24, 1954, Governor General Ghulam Mohammad imposed emergency in the country and dissolved the Constituent Assembly. Bogra resigned on August 6, 1955 and Mohammad Ali took over as Prime Minister.

1956 Constitution was the greatest achievement of Ch. Mohammad Ali. On October 16, 1955 Ghulam Mohammad resigned as governor general on account of acute illness; Iskandar Mirza stepped in as governor general. On October 14, 1955 Ch. Mohammad Ali amalgamated the four provinces of the West wing and created a single province naming it the West Pakistan. On February 29, 1956 the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the first constitution of the country. As the constitution did not provide governor general's office, on March 5, 1956 Iskandar Mirza was elected the first president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The new constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956.

In September 1956, Ch. Mohammad Ali was replaced by the East Pakistan politician Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy. In October 1957 he was replaced by I. I. Chundrigar. Chundrigar's period as prime minister was very short lived (less than three months i.e. October 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957). He was made to quit and Firoz Khan Noon was appointed prime minister. Firoz Khan Noon remained in office till October 7, 1958.

On October 7, 1958 President Iskandar Mirza imposed Martial Law in the country. As Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution, dissolved all the civil government institutions and assumed full powers. Iskandar Mirza was deposed from the office of president and Ayub Khan himself assumed the office sending Iskandar Mirza in exile.

Q6. Highlight the background of the 1962 Constitution.

Ans: The 1962 Constitution:

On February 1, 1960 the BD members through their vote, gave Ayub Khan the right of framing the constitution of Pakistan. Instead of forming a representative body for framing the constitution, Ayub Khan appointed a body of legal experts for this purpose. The Constitution Commission was headed by Justice Shihab-ud-Din.

The president ignored many of the Commission's recommendations and he himself made changes in the draft of the constitution which gave it an entirely new

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

character. The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

Martial Law was lifted on the same day and constitutional government restored. According to Ayub Khan the constitution was a blend of "democracy and discipline", he believed that an independent state, a stable government and an effective administration could only be established on the basis of these two fundamental principles.

Q7. Identify the main aspects of the Islamic Provisions of the 1962 Constitution.

Ans: Islamic Provisions (1962 Constitution):

- i. The state was named 'the Republic of Pakistan' in the original text of the constitution, but it was later amended as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This was done on strong public protest.
- ii. In the 'Principles of Law Making' it was stated that no law will be repugnant to Islam.
- iii. The 'Principles of State Policy' provided that the Muslims will be enabled, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with Islam.
- iv. Teaching of the Holy Qur'an and Islamiat shall be made compulsory for the Muslims of Pakistan.
- v. Proper organization of zakat, waqaf and masajid (mosques) shall be ensured.
- vi. Riba (usury) shall be eliminated.
- vii. Relations with Muslim countries shall be preserved and strengthened.
- viii. The President shall be a Muslim.
- ix. An Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology comprising eminent men in theology, law, economics, etc. to help the legislature, to frame laws in accordance with the teachings of Islam, will be established.

Q8. Narrate the events of the Indo-Pak War 1965.

Ans: Indo-Pak War 1965:

Indo-Pak War is an important event of the Ayub era. In 1962 a border dispute had developed into a small scale war between China and India. Taking advantage of this war, India launched a propaganda campaign and impressed upon the western powers that her security was in danger. She was able to grab large quantities of arms and ammunitions from the USA and other western powers, and in this way India's military might enhanced many times in comparison to Pakistan.

Hazrat Bal is a shrine in Sri Nagar, the capital of the Indian occupied Kashmir, which is highly revered by the Muslims due to a hair of the Prophet

Mohammad (ﷺ) which has been preserved there. In December 1963 the hair of

the Prophet (ﷺ) was stolen from Hazrat Bal. The incident spurred great unrest among the Muslims because they held the Indian government responsible for this event. The Muslims came on roads and started agitation against the Indian occupation army. On the other hand the Indian army occupied a military post of Pakistan in Rann of Kutch area in Sind.

In July 1965, the Pakistan army pushed the Indian troops, trying to cross the international boundary at several points, back in their territory. Feeling the dangers

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

of the situation both countries came to an agreement that they will resolve their mutual issues through negotiation. But practically the situation in Rann of Katch and Kashmir did not improve. The Indian forces crossed the boundary line and occupied the passes of Kargil Sector.

In August 1965, Indian forces also occupied two important military posts in Kashmir i.e. Tewal and Haji Pir. Troops started advancing towards each other's positions in Chamb and Akhnoor sectors. Alarmed by the speedy advance of Pakistan troops in Kashmir the Indians started a full scale war and attacked the Punjab from three sides on September 6, 1965.

Lahore was the prime target of the Indian Army. Fighting heroically, the Pakistan Army stopped Indian advance. On September 20, 1965 the UN Security Council appealed India and Pakistan to cease-fire. On September 23 the cease-fire became effective and the war stopped.

The high spirit, unity, bravery and determination exhibited by the people of Pakistan during this 17 day war added a new chapter in the history of nations. Pakistanis emerged as an honourable and dignified nation in the world. On all fronts Pakistani troops repelled the enemy troops. Bravery and valiance of martyrs like Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed made new history.

Q9. Recognize the economic progress achieved by Ayub Government.

Ans: Economic Progress:

Ayub Government had set economic progress as its prime target from the very beginning and was able to achieve this target to a great extent. Economic and industrial growth rate, recorded in Ayub era was much higher than the preceding decade of fifties. Pace of economic growth was accelerated due to five year economic planning. Most of the development project achieved their targets with success. Second five years plan (1960-65), launched by the Ayub government, worked in favourable conditions and achieved almost all of its targets.

Q10. Which movement led to the end of the despotic Ayub Khan regime?

Ans: End of the Ayub Era:

In the beginning the people had high hopes about the martial law government because this was a novel experience for the people of Pakistan. Ayub Khan was welcomed by the people, as an emancipator who had come to liberate them from the corrupt practices of the politicians. But these high hopes soon started turning into disappointment. The political parties were made ineffective, the differences between the east and the west wings of the country widened to an enormous degree. The demand for equitable distribution of resources and parity between the two wings intensified.

East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman formulated the demands of the east wing people into his famous Six Points. In the first instance the demands were suppressed with iron hand but gradually Mujib's demands became the common cause of the East Pakistan people. Mujib's programme was based on more provincial autonomy for East Pakistan. Many leaders in the west wing labeled this as the programme of East Pakistan's independence.

In November 1968 anti-Ayub agitation reached its climax, political crisis intensified and a condition of chaos and anarchy prevailed all over the country. In February 1969, Karachi became the center of violent anti-Ayub riots. Ayub imposed emergency and made an attempt to re-conciliate with the opposition, and to find a

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

way out by calling a Round Table Conference of opposition parties at Rawalpindi. In this conference the president tried to normalize the situation, he agreed to accept a number of opposition demands, to lift emergency and to release political detainees. In the mean time, in East Pakistan, Molana Bhashani and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman provoked the people to come on roads, resulting in a wave of violent agitation in the province.

Mujib demanded immediate dissolution of One Unit. In these conditions the Round Table Conference could not produce results. The country sunk into a new wave of agitation, strike and lawlessness. In this growing wave of violence many factories were set on fire. When the conditions becomes uncontrollable Ayub Khan once again imposed martial law in the country, he handed over power to the Army Commander in Chief Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan. Yahya Khan abrogated the 1962 constitution.

Q11. Write a note on Yahya Khan Regime 1969-71.

Ans: Yahya Era (1969-1971):

Ayub Khan had proclaimed a heavy and long term agenda of economic development at the time of assuming power. Yahya Khan made no such high claims. He assumed power on March 25, 1969 and assured the nation that his only agenda was to hold elections and to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people as soon as possible. He kept his pledge. The election conducted by him were the most fair and free elections of the country's history.

Q12. Discuss the key aspects of the LFO promulgated by Yahya Khan.

Ans: The Legal Framework Order (LFO):

On March 30, 1970 Yahya Khan issued a Legal Framework Order. The LFO stipulated basic roadmap for election and transfer of power i.e.

The National Assembly will consist of 313 members. Three hundred seats will be filled through general election, 13 seats will be reserved for women. On the basis of population the East Pakistan was given 169 (162 general and 7 women), and the West Pakistan was given 144 (138 general and 6 women) seats. Number of Provincial Assemblies seats was also specified. The National Assembly was mandated to frame constitution within 120 days.

Yahya Khan appointed the new Election Commissioner on July 28, 1970. All the princely states, that up till that time were enjoying a special status, were annexed with Pakistan. The province of West Pakistan was dissolved and the four provinces were revived. The democratic principle of one-man-one-vote was upheld. East Pakistan politicians welcomed the LFO because East Pakistan's population was larger than the total population of the four West Pakistan provinces and the LFO promised representation on the basis of population.

Q13. Highlight the result of Elections 1970.

Ans: Elections 1970:

Elections under the LFO were held in December 1970 on the basis of adult franchise. The elections were transparent and free, but unfortunately the election results proved fatal for the solidarity of Pakistan. The Awami League could not get even a single seat in the west wing; on the other hand, it captured 160 out of 162 general seats in East Pakistan.

The secret of Awami League's landslide victory was its 6 points programme which was based in provincialism. In two out of the four West Pakistan provinces

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

(The Punjab and Sind) Pakistan People Party emerged as the single majority party but in East Pakistan it was not able to put up even a single candidate. In West Pakistan the People's Party had absolute majority. The four provinces of West Pakistan had 138 general seats in the National Assembly; Pakistan People Party won 81 out of this number.

EXERCISE

Q1. Tick the correct option.

- i. The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of _____ house/s under the 1956 constitution of Pakistan.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- ii. Martial law was imposed in Pakistan in October _____.
A. 1956 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1959
- iii. The basic democracies ordinance was promulgated in the year _____.
A. 1956 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1959
- iv. The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of _____ house/s under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- v. The second five years plan was launched and completed during _____ period.
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Liaqat Ali Khan
C. Ayub Khan D. Zia-ul-Haq
- vi. Ayub Khan transferred power to Yahya Khan on _____ 1969.
A. 25 March B. 25 April C. 25 May D. 25 June
- vii. On _____ 1965, India attacked Punjab from three sides.
A. 6 September B. 7 September
C. 8 September D. 9 September
- viii. Hyderabad, Manawadr and Junagarh were the _____ majority states.
A. Hindu B. Sikh
C. Muslim D. Christian
- ix. The Objectives Resolution was passed on _____ 1949.
A. 12 March B. 14 August
C. 11 September D. 25 December
- x. As a result of 1971 war, _____ Pakistani soldiers were arrested as prisoners of war by the Indian army.
A. 70000 B. 80000
C. 90000 D. 100000

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- xii. The states of Kalat, Kharan, Lasbella and Makran were amalgamated in the year _____.
A. 1947 B. 1952
C. 1970 D. 1975

xiii. In the land reforms introduced by Ayub Khan, upper limit for irrigated land was fixed at _____ acres.
A. 25 B. 500 C. 1000 D. 5000

xiv. The Governor General _____ dissolved the Constituent Assembly in 1954.
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Ghulam Muhammad
C. Ayub Khan D. Sikandar Mirza

xv. After Independence, the _____ city was designated as the capital of Pakistan.
A. Karachi B. Islamabad
C. Lahore D. Dhaka

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. C	iii. D	iv. A	v. C
vi. A	vii. A	viii. A	ix. A	x. C
xi. C	xii. B	xiii. B	xiv. A	

Q2. Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines.

Q.i Narrate the services rendered by Liaquat Ali khan briefly.

Ans: Services of Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims of the Sub-continent:

Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951) was a barrister by profession; he joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. After that time he devoted his entire life for the well-being of the Indian Muslims. He was elected general secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936 and a member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1945. He was appointed finance minister in the interim government formed by Lord Wavell in October 1946. The budget given by him broke the back of Hindu money-lenders and industrialists who contributed exorbitant amounts to the Congress fund and the Congress in turn protected their interests.

Liaquat Ali Khan's budget was welcomed by the oppressed classes for being a "poor man's budget". Due to his sincere and tireless efforts for the cause of the Muslim nation he was able to gain the confidence of the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ. He was called the Quaid's right hand. Liaquat Ali Khan became the first prime minister of Pakistan after independence, he held this position till he was assassinated in a public meeting (*jalsa*) at Rawalpindi. Liaquat Ali Khan always stood side by side with the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ and rendered unforgettable services for the cause of the nation. The Objectives Resolution passed by the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1949 was such a great initiative for which Liaquat Ali Khan will be remembered forever in the history of Pakistan. In 1950 he presented the outlines of the proposed constitution of Pakistan in the form of Basic Principles Committee Report. The report, however could not materialize due to later developments.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Q.ii When was Objectives Resolution passed? Write three important points of this resolution.

Ans: The Objectives Resolution (1949):

In March 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted the guiding principles for the future constitution of Pakistan. The principles were framed into a document, known as the Objectives Resolution. The resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949.

Salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

Following are the salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

- Sovereignty of the universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone
- The state will exercise its powers through the elected representatives of the people
- The principles of democracy, liberty, tolerance and social justice will be upheld.
- The state will enable the citizens of Pakistan to shape their lives according to the principles laid down by Quran and Sunnah
- Fundamental Rights of the non-Muslims shall be protected non-Muslim citizens shall be free to act according their religion and culture
- Fundamental Rights of the common citizens shall be safeguarded, independence of judiciary shall be ensured.

By adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly discharged its paramount duty of setting standards for the fundamental character of the state of Pakistan.

Q.iii Write three important points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1959.

Ans: The Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1959):

Ayub Khan wanted to reform the Pakistani society according to his own political and social philosophy. The Muslim Family Law Ordinance was an important step in this direction; through this initiative he wanted to improve the lot of Pakistani women. The religious circles opposed the ordinance and called it un-Islamic.

- The ordinance, however, created a sense of security in the women
- The Muslim Family Law Ordinance set up the system of the registration of Nikah and registration was made compulsory
- Husband's right of second marriage was limited and written permission from the first wife was made mandatory
- Early marriage was prohibited
- Divorce was made difficult and reconciliation was encouraged, women were given a right to seek divorce (*Khula*) through courts.

Q.iv Write a brief note on the basic democracies system introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: The BD System (Basic Democracies System):

In 1959 Mohammad Ayub Khan promulgated the Basic Democracies Order. This order established Basic Democracies System, shortly known as the BD System. In the beginning 80 thousand BD members were elected from both provinces (40 thousand from each provinces East Pakistan and West Pakistan).

In addition to the powers of local administration, the BD institutions were given conciliatory powers in minor cases of judicial nature. The BD members

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

elected the president and the members of the National and the two provincial assemblies. In the case of difference of opinion arising between the president and the National Assembly the cases could be referred to the Electoral College (the body of BD members) for referendum.

A four tier local self government system was established under the BD system. Four tiers of the system in ascending order were: the Union Council, the Tehsil Council, the District Council and the Provincial Council.

Q.v Write short note on the agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: Agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan:

Land Reforms:

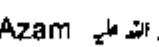
Shortly after taking over as president, Ayub Khan instituted a Land Reforms Commission in 1958. In a short period of four months the Commission submitted its report. Under these reforms, land holding was limited to 500 acres irrigated and 1000 acres non-irrigated (*barani*). This was an important step toward the elimination of the feudal system. The landless and the tenants were given a chance to buy, in easy installments, the land surrendered by the big land owners.

Preference was given to the tenants already cultivating the land. Small scattered pieces of land owned by one owner were consolidated to make a single unit. The farmers were facilitated, through easy loans, to install tube-wells.

In order to improve the drainage system, mega projects like the Tarbela and the Mangla Dam were launched with the help of the World Bank and the friendly countries. For the eradication of water-logging and salinity tube-wells were installed in large numbers. Special attention was paid to enhance the produce of grains and fruit. High yield varieties were imported. Steps were taken for the development of livestock. The ADBP (Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan) played very important role in the progress of agriculture sector during this period. Observers called Ayub era the Green Revolution era.

Q.vi Narrate the Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan in his own words.

Ans: Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan:

The Quaid-e-Azam  was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan.

He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

Q.vii Write a brief note on 1965 presidential elections.

Ans: The Presidential Elections (January 1965):

Presidential elections under BD system were held in January 1965. Quaid-e-Azam's sister Miss Fatima Jinnah contested the election against Ayub Khan as the joint candidate of five political parties.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

According to election results Fatima Jinnah was defeated in the election, but the general public refused to accept the result as fair. The opposition alleged the government of mass scale rigging in the election and started a movement for restoration of democracy.

Ayub tried to suppress the movement with iron hand but failed and ultimately he was forced to resign. On March 25 1969 Ayub Khan transferred power to the army Chief General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, who took over as president and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i Write a note on problems faced by Pakistan immediately after independence.

Ans: Early Problems:

The state of Pakistan had to face many problems in the early days of independence:

1. Deceit in the Demarcation of Boundaries:

For the purpose of demarcating the boundaries between the two newly created states of India and Pakistan, a Boundary Commission was formed with Cyril Radcliffe as its head. The decision of this Commission laid the foundations of the Kashmir problem.

Kashmir was the largest Muslim state in India, the only road that connected India with Kashmir passed through Pathankot tehsil of district Gurdaspur. In the initial partition plans Gurdaspur was shown as a part of Pakistan, but later it was given to India. If Gurdaspur were not given to India there would be no land access for India to reach Kashmir. The Radcliffe Award provided Indians with road access to Kashmir, making it possible for them to move their forces into Kashmir and occupy the state.

Accession of Hyderabad and the South Indian princely states of Junagadh and Manawadar created similar problems. All these were Hindu majority states but their Muslim rulers had decided to join Pakistan. Indians not only refused to accept their decision, they rather moved their armed forces in the states and captured them by force. The Indian National Congress in this way, defied all the principles she had undertaken to honour as a part of the partition plan.

2. Problems of Mass Migration:

Due to untimely and badly planned partition and the large scale massacre of the Muslims by the Sikhs the Muslims of the East Punjab were forced to leave their homes and migrate to Pakistan in large numbers. This created enormous social and economic problems.

The newly created state of Pakistan had to bear the responsibility of providing shelter and bread to these refugees who were homeless and helpless and were more than ten million in number.

3. Administrative Problems:

In its early days the state of Pakistan was faced with acute administrative problems as well. Most of the employees in the British administration had been Hindus. The Hindu government servants migrated to India, they had to be replaced by the untrained and unskilled local recruits. Karachi, the capital of the new state of

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

Pakistan, lacked the basic infrastructure required for running a state's machinery. Government offices were set up in military barracks and tents.

The Pakistan government did not even receive its share of the office equipments from India. The government offices had to work without the supply of basic stationery items.

4. **The Canal Water Issue:**

During the British period the canals irrigating the Indus Basin worked as an excellent and integrated drainage system. This drainage system, one of the biggest of its kind in the world, was cut into two parts in 1947 as a result of the partition of India and the upper heads of the three big rivers i.e. Sutlej, Bias and Ravi, as well as many head-works like Madhupur Headworks at Ravi and Ferozpur Headworks at Sutlej fell in the Indian control. As a result of Indian occupation of Kashmir, towards the end of year 1947, the situation further deteriorated as the upper heads of river Jhelum and Chenab also became part of the Indian occupied territory.

By assuming control over the water courses of Pakistan, India gained a position in which she could cause damage to Pakistan's agricultural economy by cutting Pakistan's water supplies. In April 1948, India demonstrated her negative potential by cutting water supplies of vast areas in the vicinity of Lahore; crops grown on thousands of acres were damaged.

5. **Unfair Distribution of Assets and Economic Problems:**

Pakistan was deprived of its due share of money. Government employees who had opted to serve India destroyed official records before leaving Pakistan. Most of the factories, military equipments and hospitals had become non-functional as the migrating staff had damaged the equipments by making away with the parts.

6. **Unfair Distribution of Military Assets:**

It was decided, as a part of the partition plan, that the British Indian Army and its assets shall be divided between India and Pakistan. To execute the plan a committee was formed with the British Commander-in-Chief as its head. When the committee started working Indians maneuvered and made it impossible for the committee to continue its work.

At the time of partition there were 16 ordnance (ammunition) factories in the united India; all these factories went to India. Consequently the state of Pakistan had to start with an army which was very small and had extremely poor resources. The little military equipments sent to Pakistan were mostly out of order; same was the condition of the naval vessels and aircrafts.

Q.ii What efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam for the solution of problems in the early days of Pakistan?

Ans: Efforts by Quaid-e-Azam's حکومت in the early days:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other opponents of Pakistan were confident that demand for Pakistan would never materialise. They believed that the Pakistan scheme was not viable administratively and financially. They predicted that if India were divided the partition shall be undone in very short time and India will soon reunite. The problems faced by the newly formed government of Pakistan were of enormous magnitude, and at one time it seemed that the speculations of the Congress pundits were about to come true and the country was about to collapse.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ worked day and night to solve the problems faced by Pakistan in early days the people of Pakistan who had great love for the Quaid, stood by his side and with the grace of Allah Almighty the problems were solved with astonishing speed. In the following lines we shall review some of the more significant steps taken by the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ acting as the first Governor General of Pakistan, we shall also study some important pieces of advice rendered by him on important issues of national importance for the guidance of the nation.

1. Constitution Making:

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan. He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

2. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

The rehabilitation of refugees was a problem of enormous magnitude for a newly created and economically crippled state like Pakistan. The problem was managed excellently under the able guidance of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ on his appeal the local people came forward to help their brethren who had been uprooted from their homes and were in miserable condition. The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ established a "Refugee Relief Fund" to which people donated generously.

3. Establishment of the Government:

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ became the first governor general of Pakistan, he appointed Liaquat Ali Khan as the first prime minister of Pakistan. The Quaid also exercised his discretion in the selection of ministers; he formed a small cabinet of able and competent persons. Although by virtue of his neutral position as governor general, the Quaid was not supposed to interfere in the matters of the cabinet yet the cabinet decided to work under his guidance. He himself presided over cabinet meetings and guided the ministers on matters of national importance.

4. Guidance for the Public Servants:

After independence the responsibilities of the civil and military administration of Pakistan had increased manifold. The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ infused new spirit of confidence in the civil servants and encouraged them to work day and night for national uplift.

The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ addressed the public servants in Karachi, in October 1947; he expressed deep sympathy with those who had lost their relatives in the partition turmoil. Addressing on March 25, 1948, the Quaid warned the public

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

servants to change their colonial attitude. He reminded them that they were no more the rulers of the people, they were now their servants

5. Confidence Building:

The enemies started making hostile propaganda against Pakistan from the very first day of her birth. They were spreading rumors that Pakistan was not economically viable and that she would soon collapse like a house of cards. The Quaid felt that the nation was being unnerved by the propaganda, and that this situation called for an urgent remedy. The Quaid, despite his failing health, made extensive tours of the country, he met the people, addressed them, gave them courage and hope, and assured them that Pakistan was destined to live forever and that the conspiracies of its enemies will soon die off. His speeches built the confidence of the nation and infused in the people a new zeal and enthusiasm.

6. Other Initiatives:

- Karachi was designated as Pakistan's capital.
- The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ said that Urdu would be adopted as Pakistan's national language
- For the solution of the economic problems the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ instituted "The Pakistan Fund", people contributed generously to this fund. Arrangements for the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan were made in a record period of eleven months. On July 1, 1948 the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ inaugurated the State Bank in Karachi
- The Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ instituted the "Federal Court" as the first step towards the establishment of a national judicial system, this was the highest court of the country, which later came to be known as the 'Supreme Court of Pakistan'

Q.III Narrate the salient features of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.

Ans: The 1956 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

After the approval of the Governor General the Constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956

Following are the salient features of the constitution:

- The State of Pakistan was for the first time declared to be the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan"
- The constitution was moderately flexible and had the quality of adjusting itself to the changing circumstances
- "Guiding principles of State Policy" were made part of the constitution
- Safeguards were provided for the citizens of Pakistan.
- Federal system of government was established. The federation consisted of one Federal and two provincial governments; one in the east and the other in the West Pakistan. Federal government enjoyed vast powers
- The British parliamentary system was adopted with necessary adjustments. Prime minister was the head of federal executive, the National Assembly elected the prime minister. Provincial executive heads were called chief ministers, who were elected by the respective provincial assemblies.

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- Unicameral Legislature was established. both the provinces were represented on the basis of parity in the federal legislature
- This was a Republic type of constitution. The head of the state, who was called President was elected by the National Assembly and the two provincial assemblies.
- Every Pakistani citizen who had attained the age of 21 was eligible to vote.
- The president could dissolve assemblies in the states of emergency

Q.iv Enlist the causes and events of the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Separation of the East Pakistan:

The biggest parties of East Pakistan and West Pakistan, the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party respectively, could not agree on any formula for the formation of government. On the other hand, in August 1971, by signing a military pact with the Soviet Union the Indians strengthened their position and gained the power they required for the breaking of Pakistan. In November 1971 the Indian forces crossed the international borders and entered East Pakistan.

Mukti Bahini, the terrorist wing of the Awami League started attacking the positions of Pakistan army and providing support to Indian Army. Border skirmishes gradually developed into a full scale war. India opened new fronts on West Pakistan borders. The Pakistan army was cut into two parts, its position in East Pakistan was even more miserable; it was to fight on two fronts, the local rebels on one side and the Indian Army on the other.

On December 16, 1971 Indian troops entered Dacca and the Pakistan Army had to surrender. More than 50 thousand Pakistani soldiers and officers were taken prisoner and transferred to Indian camps. Bangladesh was officially proclaimed a republic on December 21, 1971.

Q.v Describe the important points of the 1962 constitution.

Ans: The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

Following are the salient features of the constitution:

Salient Features of the 1962 Constitution:

- Presidential system was adopted, president was the centre of all executive powers. The System of Basic Democracies was provided constitutional cover. BD members were made the electoral college for the election of the president and the assemblies. The number of BD members, 80,000 in the beginning, was enhanced to 1,20,000.
- The president was the executive head of the state. Cabinet members and the two provincial governors were selected by the president and they were answerable only to him. Their tenure of office was fixed by the president and he could remove them any time he liked.
- The president, the members of the National Assembly and members of the two provincial assemblies were elected under an indirect electoral system in which the BD members served as the electoral college (body of electors).
- A unicameral legislature was established at the centre; it was called National Assembly

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- In the case of disagreement between the president and the National Assembly the president could call a referendum and refer the matter to the electoral college (body of the BD members) for final decision.
- A Supreme Judicial Council was provided. The council was to be constituted of the chief justice and the two most senior judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judicial Council could enforce a code of ethics for the judicial officers and a judge could be removed only on the recommendation of the Council.
- No tax could be levied without the prior approval of the National Assembly.
- The original draft of the constitution did not carry a chapter on fundamental rights, no guarantees for the safeguard of human rights were provided. This omission invited strong popular protest as a result of which a comprehensive list of fundamental rights was added in the constitution.
- President was given enormous powers, the ministers were only accountable to him, and he was in a position to control the law making process in the National Assembly through his ministers. He had the power to reject a law passed by the National Assembly. The process of removing the President from his office was very difficult.

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How was the first Constitution Assembly formed? What was the structure of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

Ans: Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79. Moulvi Tamaz-e-Din was appointed as the first speaker of the assembly.

Q2. Which constitution was adopted by the first parliament of Pakistan?

Ans: A provisional constitution was adopted with some modifications in Indian Act of 1935 until the new constitution was introduced. According to this constitution, Federal System was launched in the country. Under provisional constitution, the constituent Assembly that also had the role of Central Parliament was summoned for its first session.

Q3. Write two administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?

Ans: Administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence:

- (i) The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated.
- (ii) There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationary and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air.

Q4. How many princely states were in India at partition and what was the British plan of their independence?

Ans: During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- Q5. After partition, which states were occupied by Indian Armed Forces?**

Ans: No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action.

- Q6. Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?**

Ans: On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. This was called the "Objectives Resolution". The resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution.

- Q7. Which states could not join any country after partition of sub-continent?**

Ans: A large number of princely states were situated between Pakistan and India. Most of the states took their decisions. However, no decision could be made about the fate of Jammu & Kashmir, Junagadh, Manavadar states.

- Q8. Which states were occupied by Indian Army after partition?**

Ans: The rulers of Junagarh and Manavadar announced their accession to Pakistan but India occupied them through military action.

The states of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir were also occupied by Indian army.

- Q9. Describe the written features of the Constitution of 1956.**

Ans: Features of the Constitution of 1956:

- (i) The constitution of 1956 was a written constitution
 - (ii) It was not a detailed constitution.
 - (iii) The constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules
 - (iv) The Objectives Resolution was included in the Constitution as a preamble.

ADDITIONAL MCO'S

- i. First Constituent Assembly consisted of _____ members.
 (a) 66 (b) 67 (c) 68 (d) 69 ✓

ii. Liaquat Ali Khan joined the All India Muslim League in _____.
 (a) 1920 (b) 1921
 (c) 1922 (d) 1923 ✓

iii. India and Pakistan have fought _____ wars.
 (a) Three ✓ (b) Four
 (c) Five (d) Six

iv. When was the 1st constitution of Pakistan enforced?
 (a) 12th April 1973 (b) 23rd August 1973
 (c) 14th August 1973 (d) 23rd March 1956 ✓

v. General Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution of 1956 in:
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955
 (c) 1957 (d) 1958 ✓

PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

- vi. Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reform in _____.
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959 ✓
- vii. The second constitution of Pakistan was enforced on:
(a) 7th October 1958 (b) 23rd March 1961
(c) 8th June 1962 ✓ (d) 8th June, 1963
- viii. Bangladesh was established in:
(a) 1965 (b) 1970
(c) 1971 ✓ (d) 1975
- ix. Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ made _____ the capital of Pakistan.
(a) Peshawar (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Karachi ✓
- x. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on _____, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.
(a) 12th October 1946 (b) 14th October 1950
(c) 16th October 1951 ✓ (d) 28th October 1955
- xi. The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on _____.
(a) 20 February 1947 ✓ (b) 23 March 1947
(c) 14 April 1947 (d) 28 May 1947
- xii. General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in _____.
(a) March 1955 (b) August 1956
(c) October 1958 ✓ (d) November 1971

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

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Chapter No.5

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Protection of Women's Rights

Teaching Points

THE KEY POINTS OF THE LESSON

After reading this chapter, students will be able to understand:

- "Violence and violence on women," reforms
- Atrocities on women in Pakistan
- General concepts about violence against women
- The position and rights of women in Islam
- The Punjab Government's efforts with regard to violence against women

Q.1. What is meant by physical violence? Let us have a review the violence against women in Pakistan.

Ans. The World Health Organization on physical violence

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) is to use a physical force or violence, oppression, death, injury, psychological, commit injury, intentionally in which the psychological pain or loss of an object may be possible.

Female violence

The type of gender-based violence, on the basis of which the woman may have a negative influence on the physical, mental and reproductive stages, is called female violence.

United Nations on female violence

According to the United Nations, it is that process in which female violence can become the cause of physical, sensory and sexual losses.

To keep women deprived of their freedom

A woman's social or personal life, conversation threats and to be forcibly deprived of freedom (womens emancipation) and blessing of freedom are denied and are not given the rights in which the freedom of religion is provided and the provision by the state is mandatory.

Domestic violence against women

Many people understand that violence is not possible in the House, or family. World Health Organization statistics show that almost one of three women in the world are violated, 35% women are such that their family or an acquaintance has inflicted violence on them. Caste, community, tribal and feudal system has also subjugated the women rights and have paved the way for the violence on women.

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

Violence against Women in Pakistan

Like other parts of the world, in Pakistan, women are victims of daily violence.

Types of violence on women in Pakistan

Violence on women in Pakistan is committed in different ways such as violence, murder, abusive behavior towards women throwing acid on women etc.

Domestic violence

By in-laws for not bringing proper dowry, it is not only physical violence whereas it can be emotional, social, but the absence of emotional and economic and marital rights, is also the form of such violence.

VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Types of affected women

Women who are victims of violence of rural, urban, rich, poor and women belonging to different beliefs illiterate and literate. In some cases of violence women have also been found responsible. In some families and tribes underage marriage of girls become the reason for physical violence.

Perpetrators of violence

Perpetrators of violence do not have a specific class, but also the rich, poor, educated and non-educated, religious, non-religious persons are included. Violence is not necessary to suspect that she was a victim of injustice on the part of the woman from her home, family or community. In Streets, and neighborhood, in any class, or an organization. In some cases of, violence, women also have been found responsible. In some families and tribes, the cause of their marriage at a young age becomes the cause for violence.

Critiquing Common Ideas about Violence against Women

Q.2. Analyze public opinion about female violence.

Ans. The causes of female violence

There are numerous causes of female violence.

1. Female violence in society in general has been accepted by collective action.
2. The punishment against criminals is not implemented upon.
3. Absence of equality in the society.
4. The rights of women allocated to them by Islam and their unawareness to them becomes the cause for them.

Wrong assumption (Myth)

In non-realistic class it has been supposed that the incident occurred due to the women's own mistake and wrong doing.

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

FACT

Evidence of violence on women

This is the argument which some people have about violence that violence occurs at the time when the people see how women are dressed and what is their social and marital status and their life style and mindset.

This argument is not acceptable due to the reason for all these objections. Pain can also be raised on men. Their behavioral pattern and activities can be painful for others. Then why only the woman should be the victim for reprisals.

Commitance of violence

Violence committed in general at that time, when there was no alternative way to resolve the dispute which may not exist. However, to resolve any dispute the approach should be counseling. . On the basis that violence should be eradicated or its occurrence should be eliminated violence occurred on women take place when they perform as a bad character in their life.

It is at this time when that violence is committed in a women's life.

FACT

Insecure life of women in Pakistani society

Usually the large life of normal women in Pakistani society is unsafe, which results in the stoppage of women going to public places, violence on women is possible inside the house or outside the house.

Secure sites and make them safe

Visiting common places has equal rights for men and women. Instead of placing restriction on women for visiting public places, the places should be accessible and well protected for women.

Q.3. Write a brief history on women rights?

Ans. History of Women Rights

Social and legal rights of women

These include social and legal rights; including women's rights demanded all over the world women are equal to men, such as jobs and pay and women rights, like the rights of marriage, according to their will educational rights and inheritance rights etc...

Movement for Feminine rights

Due to demand of rights in the 19th century, foundation was laid for the "women's rights" movement and "women's" movement for equal rights.

Legal protection of women's rights

Women's rights in all countries of the world in present promise not only on country level have been recognized, but social, political and constitutional and legal protection has been provided to them. In the case of non-availability of their rights and to help with the law and the right to court, these rights have been granted to the women. According to the Constitution of Pakistan Pakistani women share equal rights with men and they work shoulder to shoulder with them.

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

Rana Liaquat Ali Khan, and Fatima Jinnahs role in the womens rights

Fatima Jinnah, of Pakistan, the first woman who advocated women's rights. In addition, Begum Rana Liaqat Ali Khan, fully and effectively supported the cause for women's rights.

The establishment of APWA (All Pakistan women association)

Q.4. The Rights and status of women. Explain the Rights of women in the light of the Quran and Hadith.

The situation of women in Islam? In the light of Quran and Sunnah define giving examples.

Ans. Status and Rights of Women in Islam

Islam and all religions around the world condemn all kinds of female violence. Most women, on the basis of the idea that they are inferior than men are victims of violence. However, the verses of the Holy Qur'an and its interpretation are that all the status of men and women in the eyes of Allah is equal among human beings.

The status of the women in the light of the Holy Quran

لهم ربهم انت لا اضيق عمل عامل متخدم من ذكر او اثنى او بضمكم من بعض ج (آل عمران:195)

No restriction is imposed on men and women to have sex with each other.

سین کی سفل کرنے والے کے سفل کو سندھ بھارت صنعت جسمی کر جائیں تم اپکے «سرے کی جن

من عمل صالحًا منْ نَفْرَاوْ أَنْشِ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَلْتَخْرِيشَةَ حَيْوَةَ طَبِيعَةِ وَلَنْجِزَتِهِمْ أَجْزَهُمْ بِأَنَّ

ما كانوا يعملونه (الحل: 97).

کسے ایسا نہ کرے جو اپنے بھائی کو اپنے بھائی کا سمجھے۔

مدد نے۔

The person who will perform good deeds, the believer may be a man or women, and has a purpose, will remain clean (in the world) (and comforts) of life, (in the hereafter) will be rewarded (in the hereafter) the most for his good actions.

Status of Women in the eyes of Allah

Status of Women in the eyes of Allah
History of the families of the prophets and messenger and his companions and the Quran given by numerous examples show that Allah has not made any women less in the eyes of men.

The example of the Hazrat Hafira (A.S.)

A prominent example of the Hazrat Hajira's (A.S) incident highlights the status of women in front of Allah. She sought help from Allah almighty and ran between Mount SAFA and Marwa, so she could provide food and water, to her son Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S).

A great Member of Hajj

The process of Hajira (A.S) the prophet's running between Safa and Marwa was much loved by Allah that he, made the performing of Hajj

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

compulsory . All men and women must follow the steps that it became clear during the Manasak Hajj Safa and Marwa during Hajj.

Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنها) was pleased with him as a trader

The Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) wife Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنها) was a wealthy women of the Arabian peninsula and was among Allah's prominent women. She had a business center in Makkah where she had a trade centre. Their goods were sent to remote countries, markets such as Syria. She kept traders on daily wages. Who took the goods to foreign countries and their markets as long as they were selling in foreign countries and buying goods from there to be brought back to Makkah. This entrepreneur was also Rasool's (ﷺ) Uncle Abu Talib (رضي الله عنه).

Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنها) be pleased with her business success

Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنها) was pleased with his business success. This can be seen in such a way that when the Quraish were leaving in the summer for Syria in the evening, and in winter the trade convoy of Yemen went to the caravan of Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنها) was equal in the size to all the caravans of Quraish.

Prophethood Social reforms of the Prophet after

After Prophethood our last Rasool (ﷺ) stressed that the major aspect of the struggle for social reform in the Arab world and the oppressed and marginalized, especially of women, servants, orphans, is to provide basic rights to them.

After the advent of Islam

There were to countless measures to improve victimization in classes in Islam. For example, after the advent of Islam basic rights were provided to the slaves and orphans. Islam seeks to provide justice and basic rights to the oppressed tribes, orphans, slaves, etc.

Live examples of the well known Muslim women

Hazrat Fatima (رضي الله عنها), Hazrat Aisha (رضي الله عنها), and Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله عنها) are examples of the well known Muslim women to whom Allah is pleased these women provide that women can eliminate violence and oppression steadfastly along with men in every field of life. They can raise their voice for their rights and can indulge in practical struggle.

Men and women are equal in the eyes of Allah

In this world and in the hereafter as a human being, men and women are equal in the eyes of Allah Almighty. They will be given a reward of their own in the life or the life in the hereafter, and they will be punished for the sin he or she has committed in the world.

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

Punjab Government's Efforts to Address Violence against Women

Q.5. The Elimination of all forms of violence against women rights and the action taken by the Government of Punjab?

Ans. Punjab Marriage Restraint Act 2015

The legal marriage age

Of forced and child marriage in Pakistan, the practice remains widespread. Legal age of marriage is 16 for girls and 18 for boys in Punjab.

Amendment to the Marriage Act

Punjab's Provincial Assembly Marriage Act was amended in 2015, The tradition of forced and underage marriage is common. The legal age of marriage in Punjab is 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys.

The Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016

Q.6. In 2016, the Punjab Government's Act of violence protection and counterterrorism was established. What are its main characteristics? Explain.

Ans. Approval of women's Protection Act

Women protection against violence act was passed on 24th February 2016. The meaning of this bill is to provide protection to women against violence and punish the accused strictly according to the law.

Obstruction of justice to affected woman

The Punjab Government's Protection Act against violence, prevention of violence against women means that women can go to the court for Justice and law enforcement agencies and can contact the relevant institutions, and mete out exemplary punishment to the criminals.

Implementation Mechanism

Establishment of violence prevention centers

Many women in Pakistan, are not provided social justice and salvation, because they are not safe in the family and moral support is not available. To the fact that all provincial government's are up to the provincial district level keeping, anti violence centers established for women are added.

Women staff

The centres will open in the morning and evening and the entire staff will consist of women.

Q.7. What facilities are available in supporting counterterrorism violence centers for women? Define.

Ans. The provision of measures to affected women facilities

The following facilities will be available in counter terrorism and violence centres.

PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR 9TH CLASS (LONG QUESTIONS UNIT 5)

Access to the police

Women affected by violence, will have access to the police.

Legal and medical aid

Violence affected women need medical, legal and psychological support which should be provided, to them as well as shelter to them will also be available. They will be the guarantor of their rehabilitation and protection.

Appointment of district security women officers (DWPOS)

When women in difficulty comes to a violence Prevention Center in affected condition, they will be able to contact the head of the district, including the security guard teams, women officers and women committees (DWPC) security (DWPOS) are part of district also can enter a place that could be save the women from violence.

Toll-free number for women

These centres will be established for women, the numbers are toll free so that you can get information and assistance by phone. This will be in addition to the existing toll free number 1043, where women will be able to Lodge complaints against violence. Every woman can call the Helpline from her mobile phone or landline number.

Helpline Operators

Helpline operators, their complaints will provide information and registration contact to the district or local government authorities and other district police station officers women can talk on helpline Now you can contact the police through SMS.

The right to live freely according to the constitution of Pakistan

According to the constitution of Pakistan every person has the right to live as free human beings, in Pakistan so that they can become equal citizens in society. Inequality and injustice as long as women are victims of their own cannot obtain a valid location.

The silence on crimes against women

Crimes against women are the cause of countless atrocities. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen, that the abused women will help establish government agencies to protect their morality and co-operate with.

The development and prosperity of society

The relevant cases to the authorities to protect citizens against such cruelty and injustice practical measures should be taken, by this; we can create a developed, prosperous and a crime free society.

